LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,433 New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1885.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessels.	Tons	H. P.	Captains.	TUESDAY 1885.
L. Indus	3462	600	W. E. Breeze	28th July.
— Assam	3038	500	S. F. Cole	4th Aug.
L. Rome	5013	1000	G. F. Cates	11th „
M. Malwa	2959	500	G. W. Atkinson	18th „
L. Carthage	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	25th „
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	1st Sept.
L. Parramatta	4759	900	W. D. Anderson	8th „
M. Cathay	2983	500	T. Fairtlough	15th „ Friday.
L. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	25th Sept.
— Nizam	2726	500	W. J. Webber	2nd Oct.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On 1885.
KHEDIVE	3860	600	A. C. Loggin	24th July.
VERONA	3116	600	M. de Horne	7th Aug.
TEHERAN	2588	400	W. J. Nantes	21st „
ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt	4th Sept.
BRINDISI	3342	550	I. Reeves	18th „

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 16, 1885.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON via Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or via Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent:—
First Class, Rs. 680. Second Class, Rs. 370.

Coupons for the Railway journey must be taken before leaving India.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, March 27, 1885.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Regular Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 24th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 580, Rs. 340, Rs. 150, for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months, respectively, from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

	Tons.	H.P.	
MANILLA	4,500	800	1st Augt. 1885
CHINA	5,000	850	1st Sept. „
RAFFAELE RUBATTINO	5,000	850	1st Oct. „

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples, are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars apply to

G. OLCESE,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 6, 1885.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL, AND MEDITERRANEAN.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	1885.
s.s. VICTORIA	3557	480	Wm. Russel	29th July.
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	John Craig	15th August.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers, an agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, June 18, 1885. Agents.

HAVE A LOOK

AT OUR SILVER LEVER WATCH at Rs. 35 before buying, and you will give it the preference before any other.

The Watch as it is now, is the result of 20 years experience in the Indian watch trade, and we guarantee it to be the most perfect watch ever offered to the public for such a small outlay.

Being the manufacturers ourselves, the buyer obtains the watch from first hand. This explains its cheapness.

The Watches are of medium size in heavy engine turned silver cases, either hunting or half hunting. Guarantee 3 years.

To be obtained only direct from our firms at Bombay, Calcutta, and Secunderabad.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CORDIAL MEDOC.

CONTAINS the delicate and the fine aroma; the sweetness and the mellow of its flavour are excellent. Distilled from only the best Wines of MEDOC with the eminent and incontestible stomachical properties.

Its constant use is not irritating like certain alchols. It is, as its name clearly indicates, the "Cordial."

Per dozen Pints, Rs. 30.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 13th, to MONDAY, the 27th instant, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, July, 1885.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum, will be payable on application on and after the 27th instant, to registered shareholders on 30th June, 1885.

By order of the Board of Directors.
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer,
Bombay, 8th July, 1885.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Proprietors and Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th proximo, at 3 p. m., for the following objects:—

1st.—To receive the Directors' Report and statement of accounts up to 30th ultimo.

2nd.—To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Charles Douglas and Mr. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election.

3rd.—To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By order of the Board of Directors,
W. FRASER,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 8th July, 1885.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6 5¼ 5 3¾	per cent per annum subject to	18 months 12 „ 9 „ 6 „	notice of withdrawal.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
9, Elphinstone Circle

INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies' Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured Map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office

SHIPPING.

THE BRIT[illegible]H INDIA STEAM NAVIGAT[illegible] COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despa[illegible] steamers as follows:—

OR KURRACHEE.

S. S. "[illegible]MAH," 1,081 tons, on FRIDAY, 2[illegible] July, 18[illegible], at noon.

FOR KU[illegible]CHEE AND PERSIAN GULF

S. S. "[illegible]AYRIA," 1,495 tons, on Monday, 27th Ju[illegible] 11 a.m. (unless delayed by non-arrival of outward Eng[illegible] Mail.) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jas[illegible]under Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in [illegible]regoing or any order, weather permitting.

COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "[illegible]ALDA," 1,945 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 22nd July, at 4 p. m., calling at such ports as [illegible] arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on app[illegible] to the undersigned.

MA[illegible]INNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bomba[illegible]st July, 1885. Agents.

COO[illegible]S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED good for one or more passengers, any day, from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, P[illegible]tine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing break[illegible] journey anywhere *en route* and available by AL[illegible]NES A[illegible]D ANY LINE OF STEAMER.

Throu[illegible] Bookings to London *at the lowest possible fares.* [illegible]uotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steam[illegible] Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels. Pamphlet of rout[illegible] with map, Ans. 4, post free.

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.
CALCUTTA: 10½, Old Court House Street.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER'S GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES

Of the very best London-make, finest workmanship and finish.

GENT'S 18-ct. GOLD, KEYLESS, CRYSTAL, LEVER WATCHES, Compensation Balance, Jewelled in 8 holes, Enamel Dials and Plain Cases suitable for Monogram.

Price Rs. 200 cash.

GENT'S SILVER ENGLISH LEVER, HUNTER CASE, KEYLESS WATCHES, Jewelled and carefully adjusted.

Price Rs. 100 cash.

TREACHER & CO., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

GOLD JEWELLERY.

TREACHER & Co., Ld., have always on hand a very choice and select stock of the best London-made GOLD JEWELLERY. The Stock comprises—

JEWELLED GOLD BRACELETS, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 500 each.

PLAIN GOLD BRACELETS, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 250 each.

JEWELLED GOLD BANGLES, from Rs. 70 to Rs. 100 each.

PLAIN GOLD BANGLES, from Rs. 50 to Rs. 80 each.

GOLD NECKLETS in various pretty patterns, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 250 each.

JEWELLED GOLD LOCKETS—Different designs. Maltese Crosses, &c., from Rs. 50 to Rs. 300 each.

PLAIN GOLD LOCKETS, all sizes, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 90 each.

JEWELLED GOLD DEMI-SUITES, Consisting of Brooch and Earrings, from Rs. 80 to Rs. 200 each.

PLAIN GOLD DEMI-SUITES, from Rs. 40 to Rs. 100 each.

JEWELLED "FICHU" BROOCHES—the present "rage" in London. "The neatest and sweetest little thing made"—*vide* Nina's London letter, from Rs. 30 to Rs. 120 each.

JEWELLED GOLD "HORSEY" BROOCHES, specially suited for Ladies attending Races, Sports, &c. Mounted with Diamonds. Pearls or Corals, from Rs. 36 to Rs. 120 each.

PLAIN GOLD "HORSEY" BROOCHES, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50 each.

DIAMOND EAR STUDS, Single Stones, from Rs. 150 to Rs. 500 per pair.

JEWELLED GOLD EARRINGS, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 250 per pair.

PLAIN GOLD EARRINGS, from Rs. 20 to Rs. 50 per pair.

GOLD AND JEWELLED SCARF RINGS, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 100 each.

GOLD AND JEWELLED SCARF PINS, New and elegant design, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 100 each.

THE "NEW CRYSTAL" SCARF PINS, Gold mounts, various designs, Price Rs. 15 each.

HEMATITE HEAD SCARF PINS, Price Rs. 5 each.

SUITES OF SLEEVE LINKS, COLLAR AND SHIRT STUDS, Onyx mounted in gold. Price Rs. 63 cash.

SUITES OF WHITBY JET, mounted in gold, Price Rs. 20 cash.

Gold Links from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 per pair.
„ Studs, set of 3, from Rs. 10 to Rs. 20.
„ Solitaires, set of 2, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 30.
„ Collar Studs from Rs. 7-8 to Rs. 10.
Gold and Jewelled Scarf Rings, from Rs. 25 to Rs. 68 each.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS being indebted to, or having claims against, the estate of the late LIEUTENANT CHARLES HERBERT BRACKENBURY, 5th Bombay Light Infantry, who died at Kurrachee on the 13th July, 1885, are requested to communicate with the undersigned, within one month, after which no claims will be taken into consideration.

All claims to be submitted in duplicate.

C. O. NICHOLETTS, Captain,
5th Bo. Lt. Infy.,
President Committee of Adjustment.
Mhow, 16th July, 1885.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY,

ESTABLISHED 1867,
28, APOLLO-STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL-STREET, LONDON.
(With Agents in Liverpool, Southampton, and Portsmouth.)

PARCELS and CASES of any size or shape sent to England or elsewhere.

PARCELS taken by weight as under to Port of Landing in England:—

	Not exceeding	3 lbs.	at As. 7 per lb.
Over 3 lbs. and	„	6 lbs.	at „ 6 „
„ 6 „	„	12 lbs.	at „ 5 „
„ 12 „			at „ 4 „

To any part of England, so as to deliver free at address—a small additional charge will be made.

CASES taken by measurement (irrespective of weight) to port of landing in England at Re. 1-8 per cubic foot, all shipping charges included.

Shipments of 1 ton and upwards at cargo rates.

PREPAYMENT of charge is OPTIONAL.

No charge for BOOKING.

INSURANCE effected at moderate rates.

PASSAGES booked free of charge at reduced fares, and baggage shipped or landed, and warehoused.

The LONDON OFFICE conducts their business on similarly moderate terms.

Every information and assistance afforded on application, personally or by letter.

WM. WATSON & Co.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1885.

UNDER the provisions of Sections 39-42 of the Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879, of Section 2 of Act I. of 1881, and of Section 1. of Act III. of 1881, the Trustees of the Port of Bombay invite Tenders for Port Trust Debentures to the extent of Ten Lakhs of Rupees.

These Debentures will be issued for sums of Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs 500 as may be required; they will be repayable to bearer in thirty years, and will bear interest at 4 per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on presentation of coupons which will be issued with the Debentures. 2 per cent. of the amount tendered to be paid on application. The balance on or before Tuesday, 11th August, 1885.

The deposit of 2 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not fully taken up by the date above named.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Port Trust, up to 2 o'clock p.m. on TUESDAY, 28th July, 1885, and they will thereafter be opened in presence of a Committee appointed by the Trustees for the purpose.

The Form of Tender is given below. Those who wish to use printed forms can obtain them by application to the Secretary Port Trust.

Under Clause 41 of the Port Trust Act, 1879, the interest on these Debentures shall be a charge on the Trustees' revenue *prior* to the charge for interest payable to the Secretary of State for India in Council provided for by Section 34.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept any tender or tenders.

By order of the Trustees,
F. G. DUMAYNE,
Acting Secretary,
Bombay, 20th July, 1885.

FORM OF TENDER.

I ______ hereby tender for Rupees ______ of Bombay PORT TRUST DEBENTURES, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions advertised, at the rate of Rupees ______ Annas ______ for every Hundred Rupees allotted to me. I enclose Rupees ______ and engage, if my offer be accepted, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay the balance on or before Tuesday, 11th August, 1885.

I require, the amount in ______ Debentures of Rupees ______ each.
(Signature) ______

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

EVENING CONCERT,
TUESDAY, 4TH AUGUST,
Under the Patronage of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR and LADY REAY,
in aid of the
BYCULLA SCHOOLS HOSPITAL FUND.

Reserved Seats	Rs 4
Family tickets for 3	Rs 10
Second Seats	Rs 2
Back Seats	Re 1

Plan of the Hall and Tickets at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

GREAT FIRE TEST OF A CHUBB'S NEW PATENT SAFE

At the Alexandria Palace,
Similar to the above quality may be had from
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
SOLE AGENT.

No. 3—22 by 17 by 16	with one drawer	Rs. 183-12
No. 6—24 by 18 by 18	„ „ „	„ 213-12
No. 10—26 by 20 by 20	„ „ „	„ 251- 4
No. 13—28 by 22 by 21	no fitting at all	„ 262- 8
No. 15—28 by 22 by 21	with one drawer	„ 288-12
No. 20—31 by 24 by 22	„ two „	„ 356- 4
No. 27—34 by 25 by 23	„ one „	„ 397- 8
No. 31—38 by 26 by 23	„ two „	„ 480- 0

Chubb's Illustrated price-list free by post.
47, Parsee Bazaar-street, Fort, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE
HYDRAULIC APPARATUS.

OFFERS will be received by the Agent at his Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, for the purchase of the following Hydraulic Apparatus for raising Iron Bridge Girders into their places:—

Viz. 1 Set complete for 75 feet spans.
1 Set complete for 30 feet spans.

The same consists of cylinders with rams, pumps, links, lifting hooks, braces, &c. &c., and can be seen on application to the undersigned.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, 21st July, 1885.

AMMONIAPHONES

BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

ARTIFICIAL VOICE CULTIVATION by inhalation of Artificial Italian Air for Vocalists, the Dramatic Profession, Clergymen, Public Speakers, Schoolmasters, &c.

For Enriching the Tone and extending the range of the Human Voice, and for the treatment of Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Aphonia, Bronchitus, Consumption, Loss of Voice, Deafness resulting from Cold, Sleeplessness and all affections of the Throat and Chest, it is unrivalled. No. 1 Rs. 16, No. 2 Rs. 33, No. 3 Rs. 49 each.

BARTON & Co., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION & GENERAL STORES,
BOMBAY & POONA.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.

PETITION for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of NAVIVAHU (widow of DAVIDASS RUTTONSEY), late of Bombay, Hindu inhabitant, deceased.

BAI VELLABAI (wife of PRAGJEE BHANJEE) one of the daughters of the said deceased ......Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the grant of Letters of Administration Witness Sir CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, the 16th day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five, and in the forty-ninth year of our Reign.

The Seal of the High Court at Bombay

G. H. FARRAN,
Acting Registrar.
L. N. BANAJEE,
The 17th day of July, 1885.

MESSRS. HORE, CONROY & BROWN,
Petitioners' Attorneys.

COOPER, MADON'S GOUT SPECIFIC

IS confidently recommended as a remedy with the best results for the cure of GOUT, RHEUMATIC PAINS, &c. Relieves the Pain almost immediately and reduces the swelling as if by MAGIC. Per bottle Re. 1-8.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY & POONA.

COOPER MADON & COMPANY, LD.

NOVELTIES IN TOOTH BRUSHES!
Combined
"INDIA RUBBER AND BRISTLES"
TOOTH BRUSHES

ARE both efficient and pleasant in use. Very valuable in cases of spongy gums as they prevent abrasion. More durable than ordinary soft Bristle Brushes.

Per each Re. 1.

INDIA RUBBER TOOTH BRUSHES WITH TOOTH POWDER

Do not require Tooth Powder for cleaning the Teeth. As. 12.

SHUT-UP TOOTH BRUSHES WITH MIRROR

Are found very convenient in travelling. Re. 1 each.

DR. SCOTT'S ELECTRIC TOOTH BRUSHES

Give immediate relief in Tooth-ache and arrest Decay. Rs. 1-12 and 2 each.

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.

Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.

EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.

Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'opoponax, a l'Heleohope.
Re. 1, Re. 1-4 and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.

Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 as., 14 as., and Re. 1-4.

TOILET SOAPS

In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond,	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box 12 as.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
(CHEMISTS.)
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPARKLING AERATED WATERS.

THOMSON & TAYLOR solicit attention to the superior quality of the AERATED WATERS manufactured at their establishment.

The Water is subjected to a most perfect system of filtration before use, ensuring their purity and healthfulness.

New and powerful Machines have lately been erected in the Laboratory to charge the waters with gas at a high pressure, rendering them in the highest degree sparkling and agreeable.

		Rs.	a.
Soda Water	per dozen	0	12
Tonic Water	„	1	0
Seltzer Water	„	1	0
Lemonade and Gingerade	„	1	0
Ginger Ale	„	1	0
Raspberryade	„	1	0
Aërated Water	„	0	12
Potash Water	„	0	12
Lithia Water	„	1	8
Vichy Water	„	1	4

THOMSON & TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF AERATED WATERS,
5, RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

MAP OF CHINA

AND
SEAT OF WAR IN THE FAR EAST.
Size, 36 inches × 30 inches,
Mounted on Cloth and Rollers.
COLOURED.
Price, Re. 1; postage, one anna.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

THE CHOICEST INDIAN TEAS

ARE those grown on the Estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, LIMITED, situated in the District originally selected by the GOVERNMENT OF INDIA for inaugurating the growth of Tea in India. These Teas are noted for BOLDNESS OF LEAF and FULNESS OF FLAVOUR, and for SUPERIORITY of QUALITY have been awarded.

THE MEDALS AND THE PRIZES

AT EXHIBITIONS IN
INDIA, ENGLAND, AND PARIS.

		Cash Prices Rs.	
KOUSANIE MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt.	3	4
Ditto	5 lb. catty „	8	0
FINE SOUCHONG	2 lb. pkt. „	3	4
Ditto	5 lb. catty „	8	0
FINEST PEKOE	2 lb. pkt. „	3	4
GREEN HYSON	1 lb. pkt. „	1	14
TREACHER'S OWN MIXTURE	2 lb. pkt. „	2	8
HOUSEHOLD TEA, a broken leaf	per lb. „	0	12

SOLE AGENTS
FOR THE
BOMBAY PRESIDENCY:
TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LD.

ISSUE OF FIVE PER CENT. GUARANTEED DEBENTURES.
FOR £305,000,
REPAYABLE IN 5 OR 7 YEARS.

THESE DEBENTURES are secured by a first charge upon the whole of the Bank Premises in London and the East which will be vested in Trustees for the Debenture-holders, due payment of the interest being guaranteed by the Bank.

Interest payable half-yearly at 30th September and 31st March by warrant or coupon at the option of the Debenture-holder.

Applications will be received for Debentures in sterling or rupees.

Bombay, 17th July, 18[illegible]

THOM[illegible]R

Have [illegible] of
"TO[illegible]EQUISITES,"
comprising:

SOAPS,	PERFUMES,	POMADES,
TOOTH POWDERS,	EAU DE COLOGNE,	HAIR WASHES,
TOOTH PASTE,	TOILET VINEGAR,	HAIR BRUSHES,
TOOTH BRUSHES,	RAZORS,	NAIL BRUSHES,
BATH GLOVES,	STROPS,	CLOTHES BRUSHES

And other articles too numerous to detail.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

RS. 150.

ON receipt of Rs. ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY we send to any part of India free of all expenses one of our celebrated

18 CARAT GOLD LEVER WATCHES

Key winding, ¾ plate, in either open, hunting, or ½ hunting cases.

A prettier, stronger and better article cannot be bought for the money, and this watch is unquestionably the best value in India.

The same watch keyless Rs. 175.

"Sent on approval to Customers up-country, who must however return the watch if not approved by return mail."

To make the above a complete and most suitable present we offer to add for the sum of

RS. ONE HUNDRED ONLY

A fine Hall marked 18-carat gold Albert chain of any current pattern, with bolt ing and not weighing under 4¼ tolas.

Each of above watches is sold in a beautiful velvet case with sufficient room for the largest gold chain.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, AND SECUNDERABAD.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft spirit genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKEY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 23; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD,
BOMBAY.

CUTLER PALMER & CO.'S

CELEBRATED
INVALID'S PORT WINE
RECOMMENDED BY MEDICAL MEN.

Price Rs. 26 Net per dozen Quarts.

SEE THAT OUR BRAND IS ON CORKS AND CAPSULES TO AVOID FRAUDULENT IMITATIONS.

KANGRA VALLEY TEAS,

FROM THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S GARDENS.

AFTERNOON TEA— "HOLTA" ORANGE PEKOE, very Fragrant, Bright Infusion, full rich cup	Per lb.	Rs. 1 12
VISITORS' 5 O'CLOCK TEA— "HOLTA" FLOWERY PEKOE, a High-class Tea of uncommon Flavour, Choice Fragrance, and Clear Infusion	Per lb.	Rs. 2 8
BREAKFAST TEA— "HOLTA" MIXTURE. This Tea is fragrant, pungent and full cup	Per lb.	Rs. 1 8
GENERAL HOUSE TEA— "HOLTA" FAMILY MIXTURE, of fine brisk flavour, good strength, and pungency, can be strongly recommended for family use	Per lb.	Rs. 1 3
ECONOMIC TEA— "HOLTA" PLANTATION MIXTURE, yields a fair strong liquor with good flavour	Per lb.	Rs. 0 14
UNIVERSAL TEA— "HOLTA" BROKEN LEAF, a cheap tea of good strength	Per lb.	Rs. 0 10

PHILLIPS & COMPANY, LD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY,
BOMBAY, 17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET; AND POONA, "TEMPLE HOUSE," ARSENAL-ROAD.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,

WATCH MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, SILVERSMITHS, &c.

WE beg to describe below a few Specimens of our CHEAP CLASS OF WATCHES now so largely in demand. They are so well known to be of the STRONGEST FINISH and MOST RELIABLE TIME-KEEPERS, that it is needless to enter into details.

SILVER WATCHES.

	Rs.	a.
Superior hunting, ¾ plate, full jewelled, lever, Watch, Engine Turned or Engraved Case	30	0
Superior Crystal-faced, Keyless, full jewelled, compensated balance, Gold Winding Knob	[illegible]	0
Superior Half-hunting, keyless, ¾ plate lever, full jewelled, compensated balance	55	0
"The Alarm" Watch. Highly finished. Crystal faced, ¾ plate lever, full jewelled, and compensated balance. The alarm being set on a small dial on the face of the watch	65	0
Superior Double Crystal, Keyless, levers, full jewelled, compensated balance, CHRONOGRAPH WATCH	75	0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

GERMAN SILVER WATCHES.

	Rs.	a.
THE ORIGINAL "CAMPAIGN" WATCH, Crystal-faced, Keyless, lever, full jewelled, bold dial, strongly recommended for rough use. Known throughout India and Burma	35	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto, Second quality	25	0
Ditto, ditto, ditto. Third quality	[illegible]	0

GUARANTEED FOR TWO YEARS WITH ALL SPARE FITTINGS.

Catalogue of Jewellery, Watches and Clocks, Optical Goods, Pianos, Harmoniums, Electro and Silver Plate free on application.

MARCKS AND COMPANY, LIMITED,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND AT 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

WE HAVE REMOVED
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF OUR CONSTITUENTS
THE SADDLERY AND BOOT DEPARTMENTS
FROM OUR BRANCH HORNBY-ROW
TO OUR PREMISES
RAMPART-ROW.

POONA! POONA!!

NEW GOODS.
THE LATEST NOVELTIES.
NEW DRESS MATERIALS.
THE NEW LACE FLOUNCINGS.

MRS. LAKE'S SHOW ROOMS.

7, Church Gate Street, Fort,
BOMBAY,
and
19, Kahun Road,
POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

KEMP'S
PREPARATION OF
BAEL AND ARROWROOT.

Strongly recommended in Dysentery and Derangements of the Bowels generally. Exercises a soothing and tonic influence over the Alimentary System.

Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

OPERA GLASSES!! FIELD GLASSES!!

BY the best London makers, very light, compact and handsome, being the most perfect Glasses made and elegantly finished, in Morocco and Russia leathers with Aluminium Fittings.

Prices from Rs. 10 to Rs. 90.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO., Limited.

MICROSCOPES.

THE largest, best, and most varied selection in India, made specially for us, by the following eminent Makers: "The Maker to the French Ministry of War," "Nachet," "Prazmowsky" (successor to Hartuack) and "Lebrun" of Paris.

Profusely illustrated catalogues forwarded by post on application.

KEMP & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY.

EUREKA SKIN CURE,

A SUPERB AND NEVER-FAILING REMEDY, FOR SKIN DISEASES of every description, specially efficacious for eruptions of long standing, such as Eczema, Herpes, &c., which, after a few applications, quickly disappear and allow the healthy action of the skin to resume its sway.

Per bottle 12 annas.

KEMP & CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP & COMPANY'S
FLUID EXTRACT OF IODIZED SARSAPARILLA.

THE Best, Surest, and most Powerful alterative for the renovation of the BLOOD, and for the restoration of TONE and STRENGTH to the system. It quickly removes from the Blood those humours or principles which disturb its purity, directing them toward the natural Excretory Channels. It is used with great advantage for all climatic Eruptions and Affections of the SKIN, BOILS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, &c., and for all the various diseases arising from impurities of the BLOOD. For RHEUMATISM it is unequalled.

Per bottle Rs. 2-8, Rs. 4-8, and Rs. 8-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KEMP AND COMPANY'S
PAINLESS
CORN AND WART REMOVER

GIVES instant relief the moment it is applied, and if used night and morning for a few days the Corn or Wart will peel completely off, without inconvenience or pain.

"In its effects it is a real marvel."—
M. S. Jamsetjee.

Per Bottle 10 as. and Re. 1.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & COMPANY, Limited,
BOMBAY.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS:

INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION, AND PRESENT POSITION.
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.

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MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.
2 Vols., Rs. 16—Postage 9 Annas.
Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Rampart Row.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

MRS. CHESTER'S Private Boarding Establishment, Apollo House, Marine-street, Fort, every comfort assured, airy and lofty rooms, English management, terms moderate.

SEWING MACHINES, of the very best makers, with all the latest improvements. A large stock to select from.—H. A. GEYER & Co., Hornby-row, Bombay.

LADIES' COMPANIONS, in great variety, completely fitted, suitable for Presents from Rs. 1-8. Plush Bags, nickel mounted, from Rs. 2-4, very cheap.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

HOME COMFORTS to Travellers and others. The complete little Kitchener with Spirit Stove, Kettle, Fry Pan, &c. Rs. 2-8 and Rs. 3 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Bombay and Poona.

A PONY CART, a complete turn-out with hood for SALE. Apply to J. D. MODY, 803 Girgaum-road, Opposite Old Sonapore-lane.

SELF-WORKING TABLE PUNKHAS, elegant and strong. Prices Rs 25 and 50, at STEWARD & Co., No. 2, Church-gate.

FERRISS'S TASTELESS CASTOR OIL, Chemical Food, Chlorodyne, Cod Liver Oil, &c., &c. PALLONJEE CONFECTIONER, Elphinstone Circle.

HOOPING COUGH.—FERNANDES and Co.'s Herbal Embrocation, the celebrated effectual cure without internal medicine at Re. 1 only per Phial.

POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 8 each.

CUTLERY AND PLATED WARE.—A choice collection just received. JOHN ROBERTS & Co.

DOLMANS, CHILDREN'S ROBES, etc.—Mrs. COULSON, Milliner and Dress-maker, Carnac-road, near Crawford Market.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

ADELPHI HOTEL, BYCULLA, near the Byculla and Grant-road Railway Stations, situate in a quiet locality, large airy Rooms.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpure N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

PERRIER JOUET, B Brand, reserve cuvee Champagne, Magnums Rs. 114; Quarts Rs. 57 and Pints Rs. 30-8 per dozen. Apply, LYON and Co.

FOR SALE, BROUGHAM in good order, suitable for single horse. Price, Rs. 525. Open to reasonable offer.—Apply to X. Y. Z., *Bombay Gazette*.

FOR SALE, a grey CABULEE GELDING, 13-3, sound, strong and up to weight, aged. Quiet to ride and drive. Rs. 250. Apply to W. G. BETHAM, Nasik.

HAM, BACON, CHEESE, Pickled Cabbage, Onions, Chow Chow, Mixed Pickles, &c., in large jars, also in ordinary bottles.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

COME ONE, COME ALL.—Try our Waterproof Suits Rs. 6 to Rs. 12 Net Cash.—Y. A. LACKA & Co., Civil, Military and Naval Tailors and General Contractors.

PULSOMETERS.—Stock ready for immediate delivery for 2,000, 3,800, 5,000, 9,000, 13,000, and 26,000 gallons per hour.—F. W. SHALLIS, 11, Hummum-street, Bombay.

D. N. RAY, M. D., late attending Physician to the Dispensary of New York Homeopathic Medical College, can be consulted at his residence, 9, Hornby-road, Fort.

ROEDERER CHAMPAGNE in first-rate condition. Birkett's selection, as originally supplied to the Bombay Clubs.—Importers, PHIPSON AND CO.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1885. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

CLARET FOR SALE.—St. Estephe, Rs. 13. Pauillac, a nice dinner wine, Rs. 16 per dozen. German Asparagus, Rs. 1 per dozen tins.—Apply C. FLEMMING, 23, Apollo-street.

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.—Chas. Lancaster's 4 barrel B. L. PISTOLS at Rs. 150. REVOLVERS Rs. 135, 125, 110, 50. Apply N. V. CURRANEE & Co., Agents.

THE MONSOON! THE MONSOON!—Waterproofs, Waterproofs, Waterproofs. Our new stock, just arrived, Cheap rates.—JOHN MAHOMED, 16, Meadow-street.

£6 466 527·17·5 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year £549,974-10-10 Stg.

WRITE for our new set of patterns of Shirtings in at materials. Large consignments just to hand. Special manufacture for Hot Weather Shirts.—BADHAM PILE & Co., Limited, Rampart-row, Bombay.

LADIES' FANS, ALBUMS, large and small sizes, from Rs. 45 to Rs. 4-8-0 each.—PEARSE, Apollo-street.

THE BHOWNUGGER COTTON MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd day of July, 1885, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1st.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts made up to 31st December, 1884.

2nd.—To elect Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

3rd.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

4th.—To transact any other business that the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

5th.—To authorize the Directors to dispose of the Company's Mills and Presses at such price and in such manner as they may deem advisable.

By Order of the Board,
R. HYDE CHEETHAM & Co.,
Secretaries.
Bombay, 1st July, 1885.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 21.

CONSOLS in London remain at 99⅜, but French Rentes yesterday were ¼ lower at 110. The Indian 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan had receded from 102 to 101, and 4½ per cent. Rupee Paper showed a decline of ⅛, while Fours were unaltered.

Calcutta Linseed to arrive is quoted 3d., and Poppyseed 6d. per quarter higher; but these are the only changes reported by Reuter in the General Produce markets.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday closed dull with sales of 7,000 bales, including 700 Surats. Spot quotations were unaltered, but Americans to arrive were generally 1-16d. lower, and in New York ready Cotton was 1-16 cent, futures 6 points lower.

Here business in the staple is quite at a standstill. The weather prevents anything being done in ready stuff for export, and speculation in New Crop is perfectly dormant. Natives would be willing sellers of New Bengals for future delivery, but there are no buyers.

WHEAT is steadier, rather. Some business has been doing, both in No. 1 White Pessy at Rs. 3-13-6 and in No. 1 Club Delhi at Rs. 3-12, both ready and for July-August delivery. Ahmedabad we quote at Rs. 3-10-[illegible] per cwt. railway terms.

SEEDS exhibit no special change. Linseed and Rapeseed are both quiet, but steady.

FREIGHTS [illegible] dull and tending lower. Our Liverpool measurement is now quoted at 18s. 9d., nor is there any quantity offering at that. Quotations are:—

	Wheat.	Meas.	Forward.
Liverpool	10-3	18-9	
[illegible]	21-3		
Havre			21-3
Antwerp	23-3		21-3
Marseilles	23-[illegible]		
Trieste [illegible]			22-6 to 2[illegible]

EXCHANGE is still exceedingly quiet, with a most limited extent of business passing. A slight improvement in rates might bring out some little demand for bank bills, but private paper is simply not coming to any extent. We repeat yesterday's quotations, viz.:—

Bank [illegible] demand ... 1s. 6 29-32d. per rupee.
Do. Three months' sight ... 1s. 6 29-32d. „
Credits ... 1s. 6 [illegible]d. „
France ... 200.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been a steadier market to-day. Opening at Rs. 97⅜ for Fours, the quotation hardened up to Rs. 97½, which it still remains at the close. Fours-and-a-half are still nominally quoted at par.

SHARES taken all round are very quiet. Spinning and Weaving Mills are a shade firmer in some cases perhaps, Ripon and Queen being both Rs. 10, Khatao Muckonjee Rs. 5 per share higher, but generally values are unchanged. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares have receded to Rs. 4,300.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	747½
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	820xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 do.	610
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£100	£all	6 do.	120
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ do.	£50
National Bank of India	37,320	£ 250		do.	100

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250		900
Akola Press Co.	85	500	500	Rs. 50	[illegible]
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	500	Rs. 45	420
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	220	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	1,275
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 2	305
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	540
Brelli's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.	500	200	20	..	160
Bombay Cotton Press	1,000	125	125	41½	190
Colaba Press Co.	50	1 880	1,880	Rs. 600	700
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	50	300	300	12	140
East India Press Co.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs 130	1,175
Fort Press Co.	150	8,500	8 500	400	2,500
French Press Co.	300	500	500	Rs. 45	620
Harvey & Sabapathy Co., Ld.	450	500	500	—	610
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	500	500	Rs. 40	460
Manmar Manfg. Co.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 40	265
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 7½	135
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 30	350
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,250	500	500	Rs. 45	500
New Broach Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,400	100	500	Rs. 40	3
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125	Rs. 10	152½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	100	510
Sabapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	500	500	500	—	500
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	675
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,250
Sassoon Press Co.	300	500	500	25	515
Volkart Press Co.	450	1,000	1,000	Rs 60	720

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. company	1,300	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 15	455
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	100	100	Rs. 2	98
Alfred Manf'g. Co.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 17½	325
AllianceCotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	635
Bellary S.& W.Co.,Ld.	871	500	all	Rs. 22½	500
Bhowanuggur Mills	9,000	100	100	..	18
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Berar Mf'g. Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	200
Central India S. & W. Company	3,000	500	500	Rs. 40	710
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 12½	695
Connaught Mills	840	500	500	..	535
Cooria Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	615
City of Bombay	800	1,000	1,000	..	760
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	2,000	..	137½
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	715
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,250	1,000	1,000	25	585
Golam Baba S. Co.	2,000	500	500	..	430
Gordon Mills	1,032	1,000	1,000	..	85
Hindustan Mills	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	750
Hinganghat Mill Co.	700	500	500	70	695
HydrabadSpinningCo	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,065
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	500	Rs. 20	420
Indian Manf'g Co. Ld.	568	1,000	1,000	..	910
James Greaves Mills	100	500	400	..	432½
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	500	500	Rs. 40	550
Jewraj Bhaloo	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	980
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	830
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,825
Leopold S., Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	140
Madras United	500	1,000	1,000	160	2,400
Mahalukshmi	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	625
Manockjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	1,080
Mazagon Spinning Co	5,000	25	25	Rs. 9	187½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,150	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,315
National Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	—	550
Nigaum Cotton Cleaning Co, Ld.	1,000	100	5	..	102xd
Narayan Cotton Mills	550	1,000	1,000	..	500
New Great Eastern	1 500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	975
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 1	487½
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	Rs. 1	120
People of India S. & W. Company	1,000	25	250	6¼	165
Prince of Wales Spinning Company.	1,250	500	50	..	130
Queen Spinning	800	1,000	1,000	..	685
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	..	685
Sassoon S. & W. Co.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,500
Sholapore Mills	678	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,295
Soonderdas	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	500
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 20	360
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	25	Rs. 10	230
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	575
Western India S.&M. Company	1,200	1	1,000	Rs. 25	650

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£138
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	[illegible]

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co. Ld.	1,000 750	200 200	200 150	10 p.c.	200 136
Badham, Pile & Co. Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs. 12	167
Bapty Co., Ld.	2,625	200	165	Rs. 15	222
Barton & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	10 2-3p.c	88
Do. New issue	500	100	37½	10 2-3p.c	37½xd
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.	300	500	100		9.
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	500	500	500	..	660
Bombay Saw Mills	600	1,000	1,000	..	480
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	Rs. 6	108 102
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	11,000	2,500	1,500	300	4,300
Do. New Shares	1,000	500	300	60	860
Bombay Fire Insurance Co.	600	1,000	1,000	25	880
Bombay Municipal Bonds	..			6 p.ct.	101
Cash Bazar	1,500	100	100	..	44
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	10½	126
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	Re. 1	
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	..	5	..	34
Kurrachee Ice Co., Ld.	500	500	300	36	321
Kurrachee Lighterage Company, Ld.	500	500	200	36 p. s.	360
Kemp & Co. Ld.	4,000	200	175	Rs. 22½	345
MechanicsBuildingCo	4,000	50	22	1½	
Napier Hotel Co.	300	100	100	9 p.ct.	100
Napier Foundry and M'fg. Co.	500	100	100	..	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company	5,000	200	50	2½	60
Oriental Loan Association	,000	20	20	1½	23
Pearse and Co., Ld.	1,000	100	100	8 p. s.	95
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 14	330
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	8,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,500
Soundy & Co., Ld.	,00	100	100	Rs. 8	90
Telephone Co., Ld.	19,200	25	25	Re. 1	15½
Treacher & Co., Ld.	2,000	500	500	Rs. 110	1,190
Thacker & Co., Ld.	1,500	100	100	Rs. 15	165
Western India Flour Mills	1,000	12	100	p.ct.	150

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steam-ship Jeddo, 1,213 tons, Captain G. M. Irvin, sailed yesterday for Hull via Canal with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Peshwa, 1,399 tons, Captain John Carson, sails to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Westbourne, 1,227 tons, Captain J. B. Crombie, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee with some bottom cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Byculla, 1,072 tons, Captain Warrington, sailed yesterday for Rangoon and Moulmein, via Cochin and Colombo, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steam-ship Commilla, 549 tons, commander J. B. Macfadyn, arrived in harbour yesterday from Bassorah (6th inst.) with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Col. and Mrs. Strong, Mr. J. A. Briggs, Rev. Shepherd, Mrs. Nowles and 2 children, Col. Luckhardt, Captain Scott, Head Clerk Tarlsing, one native commissioned officer of 29th N. I., one man of the 29th N. I., two men of the 27th N. I., two men of the 30th N. I., two men of the 1st Sind Horse, two men of the 2nd Sind Horse, five men of the 17th Sind Horse, one private follower of the 29th N. I., two native public followers of the Transport Dept. and three private followers, two horses, sayces, and 27 deck passengers.

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	From
21	Commilla (s)	Macfadyn	Bassorah, July 6.
	River Ettrick (s)	Wallace	Put back from sea. July 12.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
21	Surat (s)	Edwards	London.
	Byculla (s)	Warrington	Colombo, &c.
	Jeddo (s)	Irvin	Hull.
	Westbourne (s)	Crombie	Kurrachee.
	Sierra Estrella	Murdock	Rangoon.
	Taif (s)	Schumacker	Jeddah.

The steam-ship Peshwa, Captain John Carson, obtained her port-clearance yesterday for Calcutta.

The following entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Khedive, for China.
„ Assyria, for Persian Gulf.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 21.

FROM GLASGOW.

Clan Forbes s—25 cases sulphuric acid, Treacher and Co.
California s—25 cases whisky, C H B Forbes.
Selembria s—34 cases provision, B and A Hormarjee.

FROM LONDON.

Westbourne s—4 packages writing paper, S Budroodin; 3 cases biscuits, 3 cases iron safe, and 3 cases sewing machines, Benn, Ashley and Co; 8 cases plate glass, K Hoorjee Sagun; 250 kegs iron rose nails and 120 barrels buckets, A C Hubbutbhoy; 4 cases hams and 5 cases cheese, B J Ruxey and Co; 12 cases eau de cologne, H Lallmia; 25 cases salt table, E Samsoodeen; 160 cases pale ale, &c., E Latham and Co.
Mirzapore s—5 cases confectionery, P Eduljee.
Kaissar-i-Hind s—3 cases violet colour aniline dye, G Mooljee.
Cambodia s—2 cases [illegible] sheets, Rahool Pillajee.
Loodiana s—4 cases still burgundy, Cutler, Palmer and Co;
Japanese s—5 cases claret, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Selembria s—49 barrels alum and 2 packages weighing machines, Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co; 25 cases clocks, E Heptoola; 100 kegs white caustic soda, L Abercombie; 50 cases bicarbo soda, E Mamedally; 8 cases oilmanstore, S M Goolam Hoossein; 500 boxes bar soap, A Shaik Adam; 135 kegs iron rose nails, R Jewabhoy.
Werneth Hall s—3 packages earthenware, H Kootboodin.
Clan Forbes s—4 packages earthenware, S Abdoolabhoy.
Rydal Hall s—21 cases clocks, S Rustomjee; 6 cases soap, E Samsoodeen.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Assam s—1 case gold, silver and metal watches, Kenny and Co; 130 cases wine, M Neveu and Co.
Manilla s—50 cases brandy and 27 cases vermouth, Jamsetjee Framjee; 125 cases brandy, D Cawasjee; 6 cases medicine, Owen and Okell; 14 packages provision, O H G Hoopen.

FROM TRIESTE.

Assam s—3 cases aniline dye, Swechund Ropat.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—225 cases brandy, B and A Hormusjee; 90 cases brandy, S Cawasjee; 86 cases brandy, J Framjee; 225 cases claret and 25 cases champagne, Treacher and Co; 100 cases brandy, D Cawasjee; 2 barrels claret, Green and Read.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla s—50 cases champagne, W and A Graham; 12 cases claret, 3 cases brandy and [illegible] cases peppirment, H Gluckmann and Co; 1,000 bags allum, H Goculdass.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Murray s—23 bales wool, [illegible] Bhimondass; 4,000 cwts wheat, Wallace and Co.
Victoria s—100 bales cotton, W and A Graham; 53 bales cotton, Wallace and Co; 4 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 200 bales cotton, D Sassoon; 56 bales wool, H Kildass; 2,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 152 bales twist, G Dwarkadass.
Guildford s—6 cwts peacock feathers and 5 corges hides, F M Rahimbhoy.

FOR GLASGOW.

Victoria s—45 cases tea, C H B Forbes and Co.

FOR HULL.

Waverly s—1,600 cwts bones, E Peerdina.

FOR HAVRE.

Otrato s—10 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 8,997 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR DUNKIRK.

China s—325 cwts horns, R Caderbhoy; 2,500 cwts rape seed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Malda s—95 bales cotton, R Luckmondass.

FOR KOBE.

Khedive s—30 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Khedive s—100 bales twist, C Ebram; 50 cases opium, P and O.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Khedive s—20 bales twist, C Bomanjee.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 21.

Macbettee, Surg.-Maj., Hy Cont, 3rd Cav. H. C., on leave from Bolarum.
Luckhardt, Col., Transp, on duty, from Kurrachee.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 20.

Holland, Lt., N. I., on leave, to Mhow.

JULY 21.

Baker, Capt., 2nd Rl. Lanc. Regt., on M. C., to England.
Randolph, Lt., Lanc. Fus, on leave, to Poona.
Bland, Capt., Lanc. Fus., on leave, to Poona.
Faulkner, Lt., 1st N. L., on leave, to Poona.
Gibbon, Lt., 30th N. I., on duty, to Cawnpore.
Macvettee, Surg.-Maj., 3rd Cav. H. C., on leave, to England.
FitzHugh, Col., 5th Goor, on M. C., to Abballabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt., B. V. R. C.
Bombay, July 22.

There will be drill in the Town Hall this day, Wednesday, the 22nd inst., at 9 p. m. sharp. All recruits are particularly requested to attend.

By order,
A. W. PRIOR, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, July 17.)

Mr A T Arundel, Actg Dist and Sessions Judge, South Canara, two years' furlough from 1st August.

Mr J H Nelson, Dist and Sessions Judge, Chingleput, furlough for one year, from the 15th Aug.

Mr Murray Hammick to be Head Assistant to the Collr and Mag of the dist of South Canara, but to continue to act as Under-Secy to Govt Rev Dept —to have effect from the date on which Mr E E Spencer proceeded on furlough.

Mr H R Farmer, to act as Colr and Mag of the dist, Trichinopoly, during Mr Sowell's absence on leave, or until further orders.

Mr H M Winterbotham to act as Dist and Sessions Judge, South Canara, during the absence of Mr Arundel on leave, or until further orders.

Mr L Moore to act as Dist and Sessions Judge, North Malabar, during the absence of Mr Austin on leave, or until further orders.

Mr W M Thorburn to act as Sub-Colr and Joint Mag of the dist, Tinnevelly, during the employment of Mr H M Winterbotham on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. H T Ross to act as Sub-Secy to the Board of Rev during the absence of Mr C F MacCartie on leave or until further orders.

Surg Major H Hyde, Civil Surg, Tinnevelly, to act as Civil Surg, Trichinopoly, during the absence of Surgn-Major Nanney, on leave, or until further orders.

Surg T J H Wilkins to act as Civil Surg and Supdt of Jail, Bellary, during the absence of Surg Major Archdall on leave to Europe, or until further orders.

Mr G D Grimes, Supdt, Central Jail, Cannanore, privilege leave for two months and fifteen days.

Mr P S Miller, Asst Supdt of Police, Kistna Dist, three months and seven days' leave on medical certificate.

Mr H E Sullivan, Actg Assist Supdt of Police, Madura Dist, to be Asst Supdt.

Mr W H Bartlett, First Asst Master Attendant, privilege leave for three months.

Mr G A Phipps, Port Officer, Tuticorin, has been permitted to return to duty within the period of his leave.

Mr C V Dalrymple Hay, Inspr in the Salt Dept, is appointed to act as Asst Comrs of Salt Revenue, and is posted to the Chicacole Divn during the absence of Mr B McMaster.

The following promotions are made from 1st July:—

Mr J C Larminie to be Ex Engr, second grade, permanent.

Mr J M Bell to be Ex Engr, second grade, substantive pro tem.

Mr C Vincent to be Ex Engr, third grade, Permanent.

Mr A H Garret to be Ex Engr, third grade, substantive pro tem.

Mr H S Taylor to be Ex Engr, fourth grade, permanent.

Mr A S Russell to be Ex Engr, fourth grade, substantive pro tem.

GENERAL ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL.

The undermentioned Officer is admitted to the Mad S C.

Lieut F A London, 2nd Batn, Liverpool Reg.

Lieut-Col C D Baynes, S C, Examiner in Hindustani, is granted leave to sea (m c) for three months.

The undermentioned Officers are granted furlough out of India:—

Col, W L N Knyvett, S C, Depy Inspr-Genl of Police, Bengal, (p a) for 1 year and 156 days.

Capt E N E Wylly, S C, Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, Transport Branch, Comst Dept, (m c) for 180 days.

Surg-Major H M G Archdall, Civil Surg and Supdt of Jail, Bellary, is granted furlough (mc) out of India for one year, with subsidiary leave for seven days.

The following alteration of rank and promotion are made subject to H M's approval:—

Bgde Surg W Farquhar, M D, to take rank from the 26th April, 1885, vice Brigade Surg E E Lloyd, retired.

Surg-Major J M, Houston, M D, to be Bridge Surg, vice Bgde Surg, J Henderson, promoted Dated 16th May 1885.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Depy Surg Genl—Bgde Surg W Farquhar, M D, vice Depy Surgeon-Genl S W Ogg, M B, retired.

Depy Surg-Genl G S W Ogg, M B, permitted to retire from the service from July 1885, subject to H M's approval, on pension of £700 per annum.

Bgde Surg J Ross, M B, is permitted to retire from the service from the 15th June, subject to H M's approval, on pension of £500 per annum.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1885.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

ASHDOWN—June 30, at "Lorelei," Upper Norwood, Kent, the wife of P. J. Ashdown, of a daughter.
BURNEY—June 22, at Greenwich, the wife of Lieut Cecil Burney, RN, of a daughter.
CAULFIELD—June 19, at Sunninghill, the wife of Major J E Caulfeild, of a daughter.
DELMEYR—June 25, at Netley-terrace, Southsea, the wife of Staff-Surgeon A G Delmeyr, RN, HMS St Vincent, prematurely, of a son.
LEGH—June 13, at Bayswater, the wife of Lieut. P R Legh, BS, of a son.
MACCULLOCH—June 19, at Guernsey, the wife of W Mansell MacCulloch, MD, of a daughter.
MIDDLETON—June 23, at Nairn, NB, the wife of J S Middleton, of Mysore, S India, of a daughter.
POGSON—June 27, at Brockley, S.E., the wife of C. A. Pogson, of a son.
RAMSAY—June 28, at Fareham, the wife of Captain J Ramsay, late RE, of a daughter.
SALTMARSHE—June 15, at Aldershot, the wife of Captain Saltmarshe, R H A, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

ASQUITH—DAVIES—June 23 at Chirst Church, Clapham Frank Asquith, of Bombay, to Flora Beatrice, youngest daughter of R V Davies.
BARNARD—SHIELD—June 20, at St Saviour's Paddington, John H Barnard, Major R M Fusiliers, to Emily, only daughter of W H Shield, Esq.
BILLINGS—RUSSELL—June 25, at Kelvinside, Maurice, Campbell Billings, son of the late G G Billings, I C S, Meerut, to Mary Crawford, daughter of the late John Russell, of Glasgow.
CARROLL—NOAD—June 23, at Helensburgh, Edward R W C Carroll, I M S to Florence Isabel, third daughter of George W Noad, M D, of Helensburgh, N B.
CHAMBERS—TINLING—June 25, at Bournemouth, Richard Chambers, late Captain 9th Lancers, to Rose Eleanor, daughter of the late Major G V Tinling, R E.

DEATHS.

ALLEN—June 23, at Montrose, John A Allen, Lieut-Colonel Scotties Division R A.
ALEXANDER—June 23, at Fulham, Richard D Alexander, B C S, aged 39.
BARTON—June 23, at Brighton, Colonel N D Barton, late 6th Bengal Cavalry, aged 82.
BOAR—June 19, at Hereford, Matilda J Boar, widow of the late Edward Boar, of the East India Railway, aged 38.
BONAMY—June 10, at Bournemouth, Jessie, widow of the late Lieut-Colonel John C Boanmy, BNI, aged 6[illegible].
DAVIS—June 17, at Hereford, Major George Davis, late Madras NI.
FANE—June 17, at Sulbeck, Major-General Walter Fane, CB, late Commanding 18th Bengal Lancers (Fane's Horse), aged 57.
FITZGERALD—June 28, at 29, Warwick-square, the Right Hon Sir W R Seymour V Fitzgerald, GCSI.
FORTESCUE—June 7, at Whitstable, Maria Goodricke, elder daughter of the late Captain John C Fortescue, Madras NI.
HASLOCK—June 25, at Crewkerne, Colonel J C Haslock, late BNI, aged 76.
HAYES—June 13, off Suez, on board the P and O steamer Venetia, Lieut Henry Horace Hayes, R N, of HMS Bacchante.
HUNGERFORD—June 22, Powlett Henry Edward Hungerford, Lieut R N, aged 32.
JAMES—June 23, at Heavitree, Exeter, Colonel C M W James, late B S C, aged 59.
KNOTT—June 18, at Brentwood, Jeannetta, widow of the late Captain C J Knott.
SHATTOCK—May 12, at 83, Blenheim-crescent, Notting-hill, Bayswater, William Lionel, the dearly-beloved husband of Cornelia Shattock.
TROUP—June 21, at Ascot William Alexander Hugh Rose, youngest son of the late General Colin Troup, CB., Bengal Army.

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

GEARY—July 21, Bombay, the wife of Grattan Geary, of a son.
WADYA—July 18, at Rajcot, the wife of H. A. Wadya, barrister-at-law, of a son.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
WILL BE LEAVING Bombay on the 16th, and is likely to be absent about one month.
Bombay, June 15, 1885.

[illegible]
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A. M. TO 6 P. M.
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. AGENTS WANTED.

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A LIST OF NEW BOOKS RECEIVED IS PUBLISHED IN THIS COLUMN EVERY MONDAY.

NOTES
ON
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
A PLEA FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL.
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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1885.

THE letter which we publish to-day from some of the leading members of the Cutchee Memon community is a spirited response to the challenge which a member of the caste some days since threw down in our columns to those who have asked that the whole body of Mahomedan law shall be applied to them. They not only take up his challenge, but they meet it with a counter-challenge. His allegation was that the promoters of the movement were only a minority in the community, that they were the leaders of a mere agitation, and that if the real sense of the Cutchee Memons were taken, it would be found that they would, by a large majority, pronounce for the retention of the Hindu customs which, Mahomedans though they are, they have long been content to follow in all that relates to inheritance and succession. The assertion was one that the Memon leaders who asked for the change could not well have passed by. They had gone to the Government of India asking that solemn legislative effect should be given to their desire, and the Government would have been bound to hold its hand if there had been any reason to believe that it was a mere faction which was at the back of the movement. But they have to-day given both direct and presumptive evidence of the prevalence of the desire to which the memorial to the Government of India has given expression. We at least know, from their petition and from the public meetings which the community have held in Bombay and elsewhere, that a very strong desire prevails amongst them to put themselves fully under the Mahomedan law; and, with all respect to our correspondent of the 11th of July, we are bound to say that no counter-[illegible] shown itself. There appears [illegible]*biscite* in the community in [illegible] have been numbered by [illegible] "noes" by—we are almost [illegible]less the counter-move[illegible] soon, judgment must go [illegible] the eminently conservative [illegible]on" who has so vigorously protested against reform, and the virtual unanimity of the request will have to be admitted. This will be, perhaps, the most important factor in the problem. When uncertainty upon the point is removed it will be comparatively easy, as we pointed out last week, for the Government of India to decide what answer to give to the memorial. On the case as set forth in the letter which we publish to-day, Government will have little difficulty in satisfying themselves whether it is a faction or a community, virtually unanimous, which asks for the change.

Criticism has, indeed, provoked the memorialists to strengthen the points in their case which seemed weak. For instance, the assertion by a "Cutchee Memon" that Sir Erskine Perry's judgment had given the greatest satisfaction has been met by evidence that it was received as a sore grievance. The learned Chief Justice himself does not appear to have anticipated that it would please everybody, since in his judgment he expressly anticipated that those against whom it was pronounced would be dissatisfied with it. In that view he set out the grounds of his decision with no little learning, so as, he said, to enable the superior court to judge of its validity. That the losing party did not carry the case to a Court of Appeal is still a point in need of explanation; but the fact remains that the community appear to have protested by every other available means against the decision. There is no need now to inquire into the merits of the judgment of 1847, interesting though it is in regard to the history and legal status of the Memons, the Khojas, and those other sections within the Mahomedan community to whom Sir Erskine Perry applied the scarcely appropriate title of "dissenters." The question which the Government of India are now asked to pronounce upon is that very question of public policy which the Chief Justice of Bombay refused to deal with, quoting in justification the words of an eminent lawyer who had declared that "public policy was an unruly horse, and if a judge got upon it he was very apt to be run away with." Other things being equal, very urgent reasons of public policy can be alleged in favour of submitting to the enactments of positive law a community who have hitherto been subject to the vague and uncertain rule of custom. When, indeed, the community ask with something like one voice that they shall be brought within range of law, it is not easy, in the absence of specific reasons, to justify a refusal. We have contemplated the possibility that the Cutchee Memons, in the mass, might not be so eager to transfer themselves from the operation of Hindoo custom to that of Mahomedan law as some of their spokesmen had represented. But we had never contemplated the possibility of a refusal of their request so soon as it was made clear that it was put forward with the consent of the whole community. The old charter laid down that "inheritance and succession should be determined, in the case of the Mahomedans, by the laws and usages of the Mahomedans; and where the parties are Gentoos by the laws and customs of the Gentoos." This is a general rule, from which no reasons of policy would warrant the exclusion from the operations of Mahomedan law of any Mahomedan community that specifically asked to be included. Why Hindoo customs so long held their ground amongst the Cutchee Memons is a point upon which there seems to be absolutely no evidence which can be relied on. The other Memon community—the Halai Memons—have abandoned Hindoo customs as completely as their ancestors abandoned the Hindoo faith. The archives of both castes, however, are too scanty to illustrate the conditions under which the original conversion was made, or to show whether any reason existed why either of them should have embraced Mahomedanism *minus* that portion of it which relates to inheritance and succession. There is much to be said for the orthodox view that the fancy for Hindu custom which long lingered amongst the Cutchee Memons was an apostacy rather than a survival—a going back to abandoned things rather than a retention of them through the special indulgence of the holy person who originally won them over to the Prophet. Is it likely, they ask, that the Memon converts were permitted to regulate one part of their life by the Koran and the Law of Mahomet, and the remainder by the Law of Menu?

The Memon leaders have all along insisted upon the trial of this matter in the court of conscience. There, of course, we cannot follow them. But it is necessary to keep in mind that with the Mahomedans their religion is their law, and their law is their religion. They recognise no such distinction between civil and religious obligation as that which presents itself to the people of other communities, and hence it is easy to understand their objection to the supremacy of customs which are not of their law, and which have brought down upon them the reproach of people who in other respects are not a whit more orthodox than themselves. The question, however, has a social aspect upon which outsiders may easily look with interest and sympathy. The acquiescence of the Government of India in the Cutchee Memon's petition would relieve the widows and the unmarried women of that community from the hardships of the Hindoo law of succession. Sir Erskine Perry was careful to decline to discuss the contrast which had been drawn between the relative positions which females held in the Hindoo and the Mussulman systems, or to admit that "the policy of the latter was so much more enlarged and beneficial that it was the duty of the court to give effect to it when the two came into collision." But no reasons for reticence upon this point can be alleged when the matter is discussed as a matter not of law, but of public policy. We should say that strong countervailing considerations would be required to stay the hand of the Government in granting a request one of the first results of which would be to improve the legal status of women in even so small a community as that of the Cutchee Memons. The Memon widow, so long as she is under the Hindoo customary law, receives a bare maintenance, which she sacrifices on re-marriage; under the Mahomedan law she would, if there are issue of the marriage, take an eighth of the estate, or if there are no issue, a fourth. She would also be free from at any rate the pecuniary restraints upon re-marriage which the Hindoo custom so harshly imposes. There are not, indeed, such superabundant merits in the Hindoo customs which bear upon the status of women, whether *femes soles* or women under coverture, that the Government should show any special desire to make them perpetual amongst a community which is asking urgently to be released from them. The memorialists give no prominence to this consideration, but we suspect that it will weigh somewhat strongly with those to whom the memorial has been addressed. It is at any rate the one consideration which brings a movement essentially of sectional interest within the wider range of public sympathy.

MILK as a medium for the dissemination of disease is a theme upon which much has been said. We quoted the other day some forcible remarks on the subject which had been made in a recent lecture at Calcutta by the Secretary of the Health Society. To-day a medical correspondent in an up-country station, who says he has been urged to deal with the subject on account of a painful case which has recently come under his observation, complains very strongly of the scanty care which is taken by the sanitary authorities in India to ensure a supply of pure healthy cows' milk. His complaint that buffalo milk is often substituted for the more nutritious milk of the cow is one that the public themselves can put an end to if they choose. "When you ask for cows' milk see that you get it" is a safe principle to go upon. But it is above all things necessary to see that it is pure. We have had this matter brought very closely under notice in the Bombay Corporation, at one of whose recent meetings loud complaints were made as to the condition of the milch-cattle stables in Khetwady. Doubt was cast upon the quality of the water supplied to cattle, just as our correspondent to-day impugns the wholesomeness of the food and water given to the milch cattle in his neighbourhood. There is no need to point back to the typhoid epidemic in North London a couple of years since to demonstrate the mischief that may originate in that way. Zymotic disease may be incommunicable to the lower animals, but it has been found only too clearly that if you cannot put typhoid into the cow you can put it into the milk. The washing of the dairy utensils in suspicious water—charitably excluding the theory that water had been put into the milk itself—was proved to be the cause of one of the recent epidemics in London; and in this country, where they are not at all particular as to the water which they use and misuse in the dairy, the same cause may at any time lead to the same result. The matter, so far as Bombay is concerned, is for the present in the hands of the Municipal Commissioner, who has been asked to report upon the general question of the condition of milch-cattle stables in the city, and Mr. Ollivant is not likely to lose sight of any of its aspects. The question is more serious than one of a simple nuisance to the residents in the neighbourhood of the stables complained of. What is a cause of offence to them may at any time develop into a cause of disease over a larger area. We are not sure that the necessities of the case are not urgent enough to warrant special provision for dairy inspection, not merely with a view to prevent milch-cattle stables becoming a nuisance to the neighbourhoods in which they are placed, but to see that these places themselves are not made centres of infection. Dr. Khory's observation that "the water supplied to these animals is not of the purest" suggests some uncomfortable thoughts upon this point.

A CORRESPONDENT who signs himself "A Bengal Officer" calls attention to a matter which closely concerns officers in the British service who formerly belonged to the Indian Army. Under a warrant of the 1st of December last it seems that such officers thenceforward retiring would thereby forfeit any claim to pension for their widows and compassionate allowances for their children. The regulation, like many others, does not carry its justification on the face of it, and it seems strangely inconsistent with the provisions of other warrants of recent date. It has been sprung as a surprise upon the service, and it is fortunate that its significance has been discovered before some practical application of the rule had exhibited its hardship in operation. The case is eminently one for agitation, and those of our correspondents' brother-officers whose interests are concerned will best thank him for the attention he has shown by helping him to bring the nature of the regulation under the notice of the Secretary of State.

WIDOWS' PENSIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Permit me to invite the attention of a large class of your readers, viz., the British officers formerly of the Indian Army, to clause 224 of War Office circulars dated 1st December, 1884, published in India Army circulars of March, 1885, wherein it is notified that the said clause "is republished for general information, in order that officers of the British service formerly of the Indian Army, proposing to retire after the 1st December, 1884 on Indian pension, may be made aware that they will by so doing forfeit any claims to pension for their widows and compassionate allowances for their children."

There is no questioning the fact that by the above decision, if not cancelled, the widows and orphans of our officers retiring hereafter become deprived of the following pensions and compassionate allowances, or even higher rates of pensions termed "intermediate" and "highest" pensions, viz.

Ordinary Pension.	Pension to a Widow Yearly. £	Compassionate allowance to each child. Yearly. £
General officer (including brigadier general)	120	20
Regimental colonel not being a general officer	100	16
Lieut.-colonel or brevet colonel	90	16
Major	70	14
Captain	50	12
Lieutenant	40	10

The decision contained in the above-quoted W. O. circular has undoubtedly or evidently been framed on the principle followed in the case of non-grant of pensions from Lord Clive's fund to widows of retired officers of the Indian service; but the cases are utterly different, for in that of Lord Clive's fund there was a limited sum of money, which that statesman in his generosity wished to apply to some charitable object, and he appears very rightly to have devised that the interest thereof, in the absence of any pensionary support from the late H. E. I. Company to the families of military officers, should be devoted to the grant of pensions to the widows of officers who might be killed in action or die in the service leaving their families in indifferent circumstances, under the inference apparently that officers who retired in former years had sufficiently feathered their [illegible] to make ample provision for their families, [illegible] they be left fatherless and widows.

The pensions and compassionate allowances from the Queen's fund were given indiscriminately up to the time of the revision under notice to the widows and orphans of both retired and non-retired officers, with two exceptions set forth in the Royal Warrant of 1884, Art. 1008 (5), wherein it is notified that "a pension to the widow or other relative of a deceased officer . . . shall not be conferred, if the deceased officer shall have retired from our Army with a gratuity under Art. 972, or shall have been placed on the retired list after 1st April, 1884, under Art. [illegible]."

Under Art. 972, gratuities are granted to lieutenants, captains, and majors under twenty years' service, and range from £[illegible] to £2,000, the interest on which, or the principal sunk in an annuity, may be considered as some equivalent to the pensions above noted, as granted by the Royal Warrant of 1884. Art. 1006; so that officers retiring on a gratuity have little to complain of.

The case of an officer retired under Art. 989 is thus set forth in that Art. of the Royal Warrant of 1884, viz., "An officer will not have any right to retired pay unless our Secretary of State be satisfied with the manner in which he shall have performed his duties; and an officer removed for misconduct or incapacity shall be dealt with in regard to retiring allowances as our Secretary of State may determine."

What this Art. has to do with the conferring of a pension on a widow is not very clear, unless it means that a pension shall not be granted to the widow of an officer who has been placed on the retired list for misconduct or incapacity, for Art. 1009 lays down that "an ordinary pension may be granted to the widow of an officer subject to Art. 1008, if the officer shall have married the applicant prior to his retirement from the active list, and shall die at least one year after his marriage," &c. Again, "if an officer die on the retired list after having retired voluntarily, he shall have served twenty years on full pay (including any period on half-pay allowed under Arts. 71 and 72), before retirement to entitle his widow to a pension." Art 1010 is still more liberal, for it says, "An ordinary pension may be granted, subject to the conditions in Art. 1008, to the widow of an officer married after retirement, provided he served twenty years on full pay, and provided his retirement was occasioned by disability arising from wounds received in action, or by ill-health contracted on service," &c.

These extracts clearly show that Art. 1008 (5) of the Royal Warrant of 1884 does not debar the widows of retired officers, even those married after retirement (under certain conditions) from participating in the bounty of the State; and it therefore appears strange, and rather invidious, that the widows and orphans of all British officers formerly of the Indian Army, without exception, who may retire "after the 1st December, 1884, under the regulations for our Indian forces, on the special retired pay laid down in Articles 978—XVI., 978—XVII., and 978—XVIII." of the Royal Warrant of 1884, shall be deprived of the pensions and compassionate allowances laid down in Art. 1006 of the same Warrant; whereas, there being no ruling to the contrary, the widows and orphans of British officers formerly of the Indian Army who do not retire will receive these pensions and compassionate allowances. This ruling is evidently intended as a bar to the retirement of married officers.

The only chance we have of getting this order containing this strange deprivation of pensions and compassionate allowances formerly sanctioned for our widows and orphans cancelled, is by each and all of us appealing individually to the Secretary of State for War. We are bound to do this for the sake of the helpless widows and orphans we may any day leave behind us, and I trust there are none so hard-hearted or callous as to allow the matter to slide in the hope that the representations of others may effect all that is necessary, for the backwardness of few or many may wreck the hopes and chances of all widows and orphans, and that would be a sad misfortune.—Yours, &c.

A BENGAL OFFICER.

N.B.—A form of appeal that might, with modifications, be adopted by most officers can be obtained by applying to Theta, Post Office, Dalhousie, Punjab.

DEATH IN THE MILK CHATTI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is very surprising that in the present time, when so much attention is bestowed on sanitation in India, and so much public money is expended on it, and large salaries are given to health officers and deputy sanitary commissioners, no care is taken to ensure a supply of pure healthy cow's milk, except to some small extent, perhaps, in large towns. That good milk is of vital importance is known to doctors nurses, and all who have to deal with the sick invalids or young children. In many cases in which the flame of life is feebly flickering, the doctor asks if the patient can take milk, and, if answered in the affirmative, says that the patient will do very well as long as milk can be taken. Then he inquires where the milk is obtained, and if he is told that there is a cow kept and fed in the compound he is quite satisfied; but if told that the milk is procured from the bazaar or from a milkman, he feels uneasy, doubtful, and less hopeful, as he knows from experience that bazaar milk is generally impure and mixed with buffalo milk, and disagrees with the digestive organs of many sick persons and young children, causing rejection of the milk, much irritation, and perhaps fatal consequences, which cut off valuable adult lives, or the tiny buds in which so much happiness and hope are centered. Milk is a most susceptible fluid, and readily absorbs and retains odours, flavours, and germs of disease, such as small-pox, typhoid fever, &c., and conveys them into households with fatal and ruinous consequences. The cows in this country, the places in which they live, the food which they get, and the dairies which they supply are never inspected. The milk may be collected from several cows which live as members of so many separate families amongst which infectious diseases of various kinds may be raging. It is no exaggeration to say they live as members of the family, for I have seen them in huts consisting of one room, common to them and the human inhabitants, and have had to request that the head of a cow should be removed from the pillow of a dying person. Or it may be supplied by a milkman who has several cows closely packed in a filthy insanitary shed. These cows are fed, when at home, on the soiled bedding and sweepings of stables, and when driven out to seek their food are allowed to act as scavengers, and consume anything which comes in their way. A short time ago I passed a cow laden with two large bundles of grass, one suspended on each side of it; and the ammoniacal smell from it only too powerfully proclaimed that it had been used as horse bedding. I asked the man in charge if it was for feeding cows, and he unhesitatingly said "Yes," apparently unconscious of, perhaps indifferent, to the consequences. He had done so for years, and his parents had done so before him, and he saw no reason to alter what was for him an economical arrangement. Any horse-owner who choses to get up very early may see a large bundle of grass conveyed out of the compound. This is the soiled horse bedding with perhaps a little clean grass thrown in by the ghorawalla, who receives eight annas or a rupee per month for it. That pure wholesome milk can be yielded by cows fed in such a manner is, I think it will be allowed, impossible; filthy, decaying, and diseased food must affect the animals, and the milk they yield. Diseases of animals, particularly of fish, have been too much neglected, and have only recently received a little attention. The serious effects they give rise to in man will gradually be appreciated, and precautions will be adopted. But at present an effort surely could be made to ensure a supply of wholesome cow's milk. The police could on their beats prevent soiled horse bedding from being carried from stables and used as fodder; and vaccinators, deputy inspectors of vaccination, and deputy sanitary commissioners on their tours could render invaluable aid to the local magistrates, who ought to be empowered to act on their information and punish offenders.

OBSERVER.

THE CUTCHEE MEMONS AND THEIR MEMORIAL TO THE GOVERNMENT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—We the undersigned Cutchee Memons of Bombay would feel greatly obliged if you will kindly allow us some space in your valuable journal to meet the arguments and observations of your correspondent who signs himself "A Cutchee Memon," in your issue of the 11th instant.

We, and in fact the whole Cutchee Memon community, were not a little surprised at the audacity of your correspondent in questioning our right to present our memorial in the name of the whole body of the Cutchee Memon community of India and other places. For, sir, what we have done in the matter of the memorial has not been done privately, in an obscure corner, but has been done with the previous and unanimous consent of the whole body of the Cutchee Memon community in India and other places. For the truth of this our statement we are now in actual possession of documents and signatures which would require yards and yards of paper.

Now, sir, to meet briefly the first part of your correspondent's argument, we beg to lay this plain fact before the public. Long before the meeting of the 12th April last in the Jakaria Musjid some thousands and thousands of handbills were circulated locally, as well as in all parts of India, to join in this sacred cause. Those who were here in Bombay gave their attendance in the abovenamed meeting, and those who were up-country sent in their written consent, which documents are actually now in our possession. Then, again, all the Sethias or leaders of the Cutchee Memon community were present at the abovenamed meeting, viz.:—Mr. Hajee Hashem, Hajee Abdulah Noorani (chairman), Messrs. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Rahimtulah, Hajee Jan Mahomed Hajee Jusuf, Hajee Osman Jusub Noorani, Hajee Cassum, Hajee Abdul Sakoor, Hajee Moosa Suliman, Hajee Allana Wydina, Hajee Jakaria Hajee Ahmed, Hajee Saboo Siddick, Hajee Abdustar, Hajee Omer Shobanee, Hajee Osman Alarakhia, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail, Hajee Ahmed Hajee Abdullah Noorani, Hajee Kadurdina Rahtulah, Hajee Essa Ahmad, Hajee Jakaria Hajee Mohedina, Hajee Hassum Abdul Kurim Lucktany, Hajee Ahmad Suliman, Hajee Salamahomed Parta, Hajee Noormahomed Ibrahim, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Joosub, Hajee Abubaker Siddic, Hajee Abdul Latiff, Hajee Abubaker Ismail, Hajee Abdul Latiff Hajee Moosa, Hajee Junus Hajee Essak Sobhani, Hajee Jusuf Hajee Ismail Sobhani, Ayoob Hajee Abba Ismail Jetha, Jaffar Allarakhia, Noormahomed Ismail, Siddic Ebrahim, Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ahmed, Hajee Haroon Aliani, Hajee Abba Fakir Mahomed, Siddick Hajee Salamahomed, Rahimtulah Kaderdina, Jaffurmahomed Hajee Hashem, Salamahomed alias Hajee Tar Salamahomed, Adam Hajee Mahomed Sallam, Ismail Allana Ismail Lada, Noormahomed Jacob, Y. A. Lacka, Joonas Tyeb, Fakir Mahomed Moosa alias Alana Hajee Adam Hajee Junus, Hajee Essa Tyeb. On the face of this, we are at a loss to account for the statement of your correspondent when he allages that the Jakaria Musjid meeting, attended by nearly three thousand people, was "composed of a few Cutchee Memons, forming a very inconsiderable fraction indeed of the entire community." As the easiest way of putting an end to this part of the controversy, we most politely ask your correspondent to come forward with his true name and enlighten the public with the facts and figures he has to support his assertions, which we most emphatically say are very far from truth. In other words, we challenge him to come forward and say how many Sethias and how many thousands of signatures he has to support his statement, as we have done; or does his so-called overwhelming majority exist only in his imagination?

Then, again, your correspondent asserts "that the Cutchee Memons may have bestirred themselves to take action, but they did not even complain," &c., We are at a loss whether to call this part of his statement a wilful misrepresentation or a gross mistake, but we think the latter must be the case, for it is now nearly half a century since Sir Erskine Perry delivered his "famous judgment," when your correspondent may have been in his cradle, or may not have been born. We therefore beg to enlighten the public with this most undeniable fact—that the Cutchee Memon community then did not only bestir themselves to take action in the matter in question, but the whole community was so greatly excited throughout the length and breadth of India and other places that meetings were held, and pamphlets written and circulated, denouncing as infidels those interested persons who gave their evidence in favour of custom rather than of the Mahomedan law. Nay, even after that they were not let alone, for, when several of them went to Mecca on a pilgrimage, even there they were pursued by the avenging Nemesis. They were not only prohibited from performing the pilgrimage, but were placed under arrest as kafirs by the Mecca authorities; and they were not released until they sincerely repented of their past sins, and swore to act according to Mahomedan law in future, wherever they went. Moreover, immediately after this there was held a meeting of condolence in memory of Moulvie Abdul Halim Saheb at the Halai Musjid. Amongst those present were the two principal leaders of the Cutchee Memon community, viz., Hajee Jusuf Baledina and Hajee Hubib alias Dada Set. In their address they alluded to the judgment of Sir Erskine Perry, repented of what had been done in connection with it, denounced it as most unjust, and declared that something should be done to set aside these customs. For their own part they said they would follow the Mahomedan law in its entirety, and recommended their own castemen to do the same. Will your correspondent, in the face of all these events, have the assurance to tell us that the Cutchee Memons did not bestir themselves, and would he have us believe that the various futwas of the kazees and the action taken in the matter were not movements to rouse the Cutchee Memons "from their torpor, and to bring them to a sense of their hard-heartedness?"

We now come to that part of your correspondent's remarks where he says that the present movement of the memorialists is an agitation and nothing more. What is an agitation, we ask, and for what end? Every cause supposes some motive, but your correspondent simply asserts that there is an agitation, without showing for what purpose or for what earthly gain. This he coolly leaps over, and contents himself with stigmatising our action as a mere agitation. The days of agitation, we submit, are past; and we earnestly repeat what we in our memorial have already recorded, that the present movement is one of deep concern to the memorialists, in their social, moral, and religious welfare.

Your correspondent falls into an egregious error when he makes the bare and gross assertion that the customs have hitherto been found to work very well. If they could work very well, then how does he account for the often expressed regret of many eminent judges at the difficulty of arriving at a solution of the question, and the dilatoriness in deciding cases connected therewith? We apprehend your correspondent has gone far beyond his depth when he deals with this part of his argument in the manner he does; and, moreover, he is not only satisfied with saying that the customs work very well, but asserts that the abrogation of them must bring about an amount of disturbance in their social and worldly affairs for which the memorialists are not prepared. We humbly ask your correspondent whether he is prepared, and if so can he enlighten us with his views? An ounce of proof is better than a bushel of theory; and we would fain thank your correspondent to give us the benefit of his keen foresight.

Again, your correspondent records his protest against the assumption of unanimity. He denies that assumption, and knowing as he does "the opinion of many influential Cutchee Memons," he assures the public "that it is not true that the whole community desire any change in their laws," and says, "If the whole community were consulted a majority would wish that their laws and customs should remain unchanged." Now, sir, we ask him in the first place why did not he record his protest at the meeting, and produce his alleged overwhelming majority? Where was he then? Nothing could have been easier for him than to come forward at the meeting and put a stop to the movement "of a very inconsiderable section indeed of the community." Another haphazard statement that your correspondent makes is that when the Cutchee Memon community embraced Mahomedanism as their religion, they still retained their ancient custom of inheritance and succession. Has your correspondent any grounds to support this statement? Was there any agreement or compact to that effect made at the time of their conversion? When a man is converted to Mahomedanism he is bound to believe in and revere every word and letter of their sacred book called Alkoran. To doubt a syllable of it would be to act as infidels. For in their sacred book they are strictly enjoined thus:—

ومن لم يحكم بمآ انزل الله فاولئك هم الظلمون

1. And whoso judgeth not according to what God hath revealed, they are unjust.

ومن لم يحكم بمآ انزل الله فاولئك هم الفسقون

2. And whoso judgeth not according to what God hath revealed, they are transgressors.

ومن لم يحكم بمآ انزل الله فاولئك هم الكافرون

3. And whoso judgeth not according to what God hath revealed, they are infidels.

Now, sir, on the face of these quotations from the Koran, can anything be more absurd than the statement of your correspondent that the Cutchee Memons were converted conditionally, that is to say, that they were allowed to be judged in the matter of their inheritance according to the dictates of the Vedas and Puranas of the Hindus, and yet remain themselves true believers of the Mahomedan religion? Then, again, we ask what Cutchee Memon would come forward to be branded as a kafir, and say that he would like to be judged according to the laws of Menu (that is, Hindu laws), and discard those which are revealed by the Holy God through His prophet Mahomed?

Your correspondent writes, "I may instance two striking examples; the Moplas, whose laws of inheritance are not only quite different from the Mahomedan rules of succession, but strike us as quite foreign to our ordinary ideas; and the Khojas, who not only adhere to the customs of succession, but are already making efforts to settle and define them by legislation." Now, sir, we are at a loss to see what earthly benefit he derives by quoting the two abovenamed instances in support of his argument. It simply comes to this that as A. and B. commit sins, therefore it is harmless for C. to do the same; that is, in other words, if A. and B. are branded as kafirs, therefore it is harmless for C. to be branded similarly. Therefore his two instances, and were he to give a thousand more, would go for nothing before the sacred quotations from the Koran.

Your correspondent tries to establish varying customs by saying that there are many sects: but we confidently say that these are the only two sects which follow customs rather than the Mahomedan law. He cannot name any other, because there are none. Again, the custom-observing Moplas consist of a few families only, all over India. Your correspondent tries to place these sects in the category of strict and orthodox Mahomedans; but with the utmost diffidence we submit that when they are judged by the futwas of various Kazis, and from what we know personally of them, these sects are by no means in the odour of orthodoxy. On the contrary, they are denounced as kafirs; and still your correspondent has the hardihood to hold them up as patterns of strict and orthodox Mahomedans. As a striking example of the respect in which these two sects are held, we may mention that only the other day two rich merchants, one of them a reputed millionaire, offered to give their evidence regarding the new moon; but they were distinctly given to understand by the Kazi Saheb of Bombay that their evidence was inadmissible owing to their observing customs which made them infidels.

That part of your correspondent's letter which relates to his nice discrimination between the Hindoo and the Mahomedan laws seems to have been written in very ill grace indeed; for to be a Mahomedan and still to speak of the Mahomedan laws as encouraging litigation and being unjust, is in itself a proof of the amount of respect your correspondent has towards the religion which he professes to believe divine.

Then, again, your correspondent asserts that so long as the Cutchee Memons, as a body, are satisfied with their usages, it cannot be said that they are placed in an awkward and unfortunate predicament, "resulting in serious injury and detriment not only to their worldly possessions, but to their religious belief, as the petitioners would have the Government of India to believe." Now, sir, what does this part of his statement show? We are very sorry to say that it shows nothing more or less than his gross ignorance of the subject he has come forward to discuss. For what could be more revolting and outrageous to the feelings of a Mahomedan from a religious point of view than to be denounced as "unjust," as a "transgressor," and worst of all to be branded as a kafir? As regards detriment to our worldly possessions, we submit we are put to a considerable disadvantage by the customs. For instance, what could be more lamentable than the position of a Cutchee Memon widow getting only maintenance, when in fact by her own law, *i. e.*, the Mahomedan law, she would be in a far better position but for the customs? Such instances, though striking, are not solitary; and to the same may be added the advantages of recognising the rights of approved claimants and other testamentary benefits.

Your correspondent concludes his letter by deprecating the innovation of the Mahomedan law, and suggests "that if a petition were to be prepared to protest against the innovation recommended by the few who desire such a change, it would be supported by a large majority." Now, sir, we have already challenged him to come forward, and we now beg to repeat the hope that he will be good enough to come forward in his true name with his boasted overwhelming majority, without any loss of time. For we dare to say that no true believer from our Cutchee Memon community would come forward and say that he would like to be judged according to the Code of Menu and discard the dictates of our sacred Koran, and thereby be denounced, not only by our Cutchee Memon community, but by the whole Mahomedan world at large, as a kafir.—Yours, &c.,

HAJEE HASHEM HAJEE ABDULLAH NOORANI.
HAJEE TYEB HAJEE REHIMTULLAH.
July 20.

[We have received another letter, supporting the view taken in the above; but we must defer publishing it for a day or two.—ED., *B. G.*]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

TELEGRAMS.

THE POONA REGATTA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 21.

At the Boat Club meeting on Saturday it was decided to hold the annual regatta at the end of September. The following are the committee :—President, Colonel Green ; members, Messrs. W. Fletcher, J. H. Barber, F. G. Selby, Rev. J. Mackay, C. N. Clifton, G. B. O'Donnell, and T. A. LeMesurier.

THE POONA SKY RACES.

The officers of the Marine Survey at present in Poona offer a cup to be run for on Tuesday next, so that we shall probably have a third day's sky-racing.

THE EARTHQUAKES IN KASHMERE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 21.

Official telegraphic news from Srinuggur, dated the 18th inst., states that on the 16th twelve shocks of earthquake were felt at Srinuggur. One of them is said to have been very violent. Since the 1st inst. the floods have been subsiding, the damage done being confined to a small part of one of the four districts of Kashmere.

In the rest of the Valley the prospects of the crops continue good.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

INCREASE OF CHOLERA IN SPAIN.

MADRID, July 20.

Cholera, which was reported to be decreasing last week, has reappeared with greater virulence, and is spreading throughout Spain. Nineteen hundred cases are recorded, and eight hundred deaths were registered on July 19.

THE SILVER QUESTION.

PARIS, July 20.

The Monetary Conference of the Latin Union assembled here to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, July 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Rohilla arrived here this morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Cathay arrived here this afternoon.

SUEZ, July 20.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Hydaspes arrived here from Colombo yesterday morning.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Nizam arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Macpherson left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta this afternoon.

ADEN, July 21.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kangra, outward bound for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here yesterday afternoon.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

[illegible] 20.

The Liverpool Co [illegible]

3½ „ [illegible]

4½ French Rentes 110¼

Bar Silver 49 3-16

Arrivals.—Athabasca, and Prinz Alexander.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

(July 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

America.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

China.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Bangkok to Saigon still interrupted.

Mail for Suakim every Friday from Suez.

Cables, Suakim-Suez and Suakim-Perim interrupted.

Tavoy route to Bangkok interrupted beyond Lamsai.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, July 20.

10 p.m.	79·0

TUESDAY, July 21.

6 a.m.	77·8
10 a.m.	78·3
2 p.m.	79·1
4 p.m.	79·2

On the nights of the 14th and 16th inst. slight tremors of earthquake are said to have been felt by wakeful persons in Lahore. An Amritsar correspondent also writes that a slight shock was felt there on the morning of the 17th at twenty minutes to five.

Canon Scarth writes to the *Times* :—"While the British hospital at Port Said was before the public as the subject for the national memorial to General Gordon, a considerable sum of money was received in answer to the advertisements which stated that it had been determined that the Mansion-house Fund should be applied thereto. As the Gordon memorial will now take another form, the Lord Mayor, at the meeting of the Mansion-house Committee to-day, gave me permisson to make public that any donations that have been sent to the Mansion-house to promote that hospital shall be reserved accordingly, if the donors intimate to the Lord Mayor their wish to that effect. The English Committee of the British Hospital at Port Said have resolved to proceed with that most urgently needed work, having due regard to the suggestions of the officers who reported upon it, and it will still be associated with General Gordon's name and memory, though not in so prominent a degree as if it had been completed as the national memorial."

Some time ago the Rahnumai Mazdiasna Sabha offered a prize of Rs. 300 for a moral text-book for Parsee boys and girls, which was awarded to Mr. H. N. Lord, an assistant teacher in the Elphinstone High School. The successful work, after undergoing some revision at the hands of the author, has now been published at the expense of the Association. In his work Mr. Lord has not introduced doctrinal religion and orthodox ritual. Regarding Zoroaster as the ablest propagator of monotheistic faith in ancient times, he rejects everything from his traditional doctrines that is not in harmony with modern science and experience, and insists on the observance of the cardinal principles of virtue and truth. No miracles are attributed to the prophet, as is done by writers of similar manuals. The prophet is represented as a human being favoured by the Almighty, who offers in himself an example of a pure and noble life. The manner in which the author has dealt with a difficult subject is highly satisfactory. The lessons contained in the book are made as interesting as possible, and adapted to the capacity of learners. The system is certainly greatly in advance of the old-fashioned methods of imparting religious knowledge. The work abounds with apt quotations from the religious writings of the Parsees, which are very clearly and intelligibly translated. Adults, as well as children may use this book with advantage, and it will therefore, we feel sure, be acceptable to the Parsee community. Its price, 2 annas, is purposely kept low, so as to gain a large circulation for the work.

M. de Freycinet has forwarded to the French ambassadors and agents abroad the minutes of the Suez Canal Conference recently held in Paris, and supplemented them by a circular explaining the views of the French Government. The circular begins by stating that since the honour of presiding at the Conference was conferred upon France, the duty devolved upon the French Government to sum up its proceedings and bring them to the notice of the Powers. The document sets forth that on all the points submitted to the Convention, with the exception of two, an accord was arrived at, the two points remaining in suspense being those relating to the surveillance of the Canal and the neutralisation of the territorial waters of Egypt. The circular does not define what is to be considered the exact meaning of "the territorial waters of Egypt," but there is reason for supposing that the phrase is considered by the French Government as applying not to the whole of the Egyptian seaboard, but to the usual three-mile limit from the entrance and exit of the Canal. M. de Freycinet adds that in his opinion there is no insurmountable obstacle to an accord being arrived at on those points, and he instructs his agents to suggest to the several Governments to which they are accredited that it is practicable to settle them by direct communications between the various Cabinets interested.

Telegrams from Mozambique despatched by Senhores Hermenegildo Capello and Roberto Ivens have been received in Lisbon announcing to the Government and the Geographical Society that these two intrepid explorers have performed one of the most remarkable passages yet registered in the history of the African explorations. The total absence of news regarding the travellers has been causing serious apprehensions, and the Geographical Society has been pressing upon the attention of the Government the necessity of despatching a small expedition from the interior points of the province of Angola in search of information and, if necessary, to convey assistance to the explorers. The telegram to the Geographical Society runs "Voyage by the upper Zambesi, the region of lakes, across the sources of Congo, of Lualaba, and Luapula. Making studies in the re[illegible]on between Angola and Zambesi." It appea[illegible] that the route followed by the explore[illegible] is of great scientific and practical interest. [illegible] is supposed to be between the countries tra[illegible]d by Serpa Pinto and Livingstone. Thu[illegible]ppears that they have crossed regions hit[illegible] unexplored, and have solved highly interest[illegible] problems regarding the sources and relation[illegible] between the great central rivers and lakes. Th[illegible] Geographical Society telegraphed the auspici[illegible] tidings to Berlin, Paris, and London ; and i[illegible] the Chamber of Deputies and the House of Peer[illegible] congratulatory speeches were made complim[illegible]nting the two explorers.

The London correspondent [illegible]he *Matin* telegraphs to that paper the re[illegible] of an interview with Mr. Justin M'Carthy [illegible] attitude that the Nationalist party will a[illegible] towards the new Conservative Ministry. Mr. [illegible]Carthy stated that the Nationalists will maint[illegible] neutral attitude, giving every facility to the [illegible]overnment to finish up the indispensable busines[illegible] condition that no Coercion Bill is introduced. The Nationalists will also ask for the Labourers [illegible] to be gone on with. On being asked what were [illegible] views in regard to Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. M'[illegible]arthy gave it as his opinion that Mr. Chambe[illegible]ain is sincere, and is disposed to go as far as the Nationalists themselves in Home Rule. Sir Charles Dilke is also a Home Ruler, but, like Mr. Gla[illegible]stone, is hampered by middle-class English o[illegible]inion. Mr. M'Carthy evidently distrusts the [illegible]adical party, and fears being thrown over by them. The chief hope of Mr. M'Carthy is that his party will decide the issue in a number of elections by the votes of the Irish domiciled in England, and Mr. M'Carthy concludes that Mr. Parnell believes that he will secure 80 seats in Ireland and in the new Parliament, and possibly four in England—namely, two in Liverpool, one in Glasgow, and another in some large manufacturing town. On questions of foreign policy Mr. M'Carthy declared his party was opposed to all annexation. Finally, he informed the interviewer that what the Irish party asks for is a distinct Parliament, having obtained which they will not demand "separation," as is asserted unscrupulously by their enemies.

The Irish correspondents of the various news agencies are promised a rather lively time of it. It appears, says *Truth*, that, in consequence of the number of bogus outrages sent to the press by these gentlemen throughout the Sister Island, *United Ireland* has determined to obtain the names of all the news agency correspondents in Ireland, in order that each paragraph may be traced to its source, and its untruthfulness exposed. The list is to be significantly called "The Liars' List." Mr. Labouchere adds :—I am strongly of opinion that something of the same sort is wanted on our own side of the Channel, and I can see many advantages to be derived from so interesting a compilation.

A remarkable lithographic circular addressed from the Conservative Central Offices, St. Stephen's Chambers, Westminster, has been, according to a provincial paper, received by a prominent Chester Conservative. The circular, which is signed "Richd. W. Middleton," asks for information respecting the approximate number of Irish voters in Chester ; and also "your opinion whether the Conservative and Radical parties are so evenly divided [illegible] the Irish vote would give a majority to one [illegible] the other." The circular has been sent [illegible]ughout the country. It [illegible] may turn the [illegible]ritain. Upon [illegible] depend [illegible] accessions with a view to trumping Mr. Chamberlain's self-government scheme, which was intended to secure the Irish vote in England.

After having expended so much money on the Madagascar expedition, the French now find themselves face to face with fresh complications in that island. The situation is regarded as serious, and public uneasiness is further increased by the news recently published in Paris, to the effect that the Malagasy Prime Minister is still bringing his powerful influence to bear on the Queen and her subjects. Everything, in short, now shows that the Malagasy are preparing to strike a bold and energetic blow. They have appointed a successor to the Governor of Vohemar, who was killed in battle with the French, and have replaced the southern chiefs by young men who are said to have been trained by the Methodist missionaries. Admiral Miot has received orders from home to prepare to occupy the whole of Diego Suarez Bay, and to establish along the shore military posts and victualling yards. The admiral has cut off communications between Tamatave and Vatomandoy, so as to baffle the Malagasy, who had free access between these places. The health of the French troops is bad.

A Lincolnshire landholder has executed a deed of gift in favour of the Hon. E. Stanhope, transferring to him the whole of his extensive estates, only reserving to himself a life annuity of no great amount.

A Conservative news agency has been started in England, with a capital of £100,000, for the purpose of carrying out, on a sound commercial basis, a combination by which the provincial electors may be supplied with cheap Conservative newspapers of the most attractive kind in order, as far as possible, to advance Constitutional principles, and especially to prepare the voters for the coming general election.

A curious action has been decided in Scotland. In November last Donald Cameron, railway clerk, Burntishland, purchased a ticket in a lottery at a church bazaar at Dundee for an American organ valued at £100. Being then on intimate terms with Margaret Ellis, a young woman of nineteen, he promised, as she alleges, that if he won the organ he would make her a present of it. He won the organ, and the instrument was sent to the house of Miss Ellis's father. Meantime Cameron's affection for Miss Ellis cooled, and he demanded back the organ. She, however, refused to give it up. Cameron brought an action in the Kirkcaldy court for delivery of the organ, and Sheriff Gillespie decided against him and in favour of Miss Ellis. Cameron appealed to the Sheriff Principal, and Sheriff Crighton recalled the judgment of his substitute, and decided that the organ should be delivered to Cameron, and that Miss Ellis should pay all expenses incurred in the litigation. The sheriff came to this conclusion on the ground that the donation had not been sufficiently proved

A curious match for 500 dollars lately took place in New York. The point was to decide which of two expert compositors could set the most type in three hours, and great excitement was felt in the trade. The rivals were named M'Cann and Somers. They were called upon to set reprint against each other, so that neither should be perplexed by illegible writing. At five minutes past two the word "Go" was given, and both men jumped off at a very rapid pace, M'Cann, who had won type-setting races against time, being favourite. The wisdom of "the talent" was well shown, though it was, perhaps, a tighter struggle than had been anticipated. In the first hour M'Cann had set 2,123 "ems," 25 "ems," it should be explained, making a line. Somers just set 2,000, and both beat the best previous record. The pace was very evenly maintained. During the second hour the figures were 2,110 and 2,025 ; during the third hour 2,117 and 2,000. The totals were 6,350 ems for M'Cann and 6,025 for Somers. The question of correctness had, of course, to be considered. According to the conditions of the match one line was to be forfeited for every minute occupied in correcting proofs. The slower man had been the more accurate, but not enough to give him the victory. M'Cann was 13 minutes over his proof, Somers a minute less. To reduce the figures from "ems" to the more generally intelligible lines M'Cann in three hours set 254 lines, and his rival only 12 lines less.

MILITARY NEWS.

The Allahabad paper understands that it is intended to hold a camp of exercise on a considerable scale next cold weather, all available troops being concentrated for the manœuvres. It is possible also that some of the Native Contingents will share in the exercises.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, July 20.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·626
Temperature of the Air	81·2
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·1
Dew Point	77·0
Relative humidity of Air	·871
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	77·0
General Direction of Wind*	WNW, W, WSW, SW WSW
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	378
Fall of Rain	0·76
Total fall during month	14·66
„ year	19·79
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 21st inst.	1·06

* From midnight to midnight.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it *will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to its original colour* without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemist and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per Bottle. Sold wholesale by the Anglo American-Drug Co. Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

TRAVELLERS' AMENITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Anent men and wives reserving railway carriages by an unwritten law of politeness on the part of single gentlemen, I may say that not long since on one of the Indian lines the guard opened the door of a railway carriage for me to enter, where a man and wife had taken their places, the lady stretched out at full length on one seat, and the gentleman partially reclining on the other seat, boxes, &c., being piled up on the end of the husband's seat to give the carriage the appearance of being fully occupied. The lady gave most unmistakeable signs of annoyance at the idea of any one entering the carriage, and the husband regarded me with a look as much as to say, "Who the devil are you ?" I waived my right, and got into another carriage, where I was wedged in for hours between boxes, &c., and most uncomfortable. I merely speak of this to show that too much giving way on the part of single gentlemen to married people when travelling on our railway lines must tend to establish a sort of right for married people to reserve carriages without paying for them.

EUROPEAN.

THE BOMBAY VETERINARY COLLEGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Allow me to express my heartfelt thanks, on behalf of myself and several others, for your article on the injudicious delay in opening the Veterinary College.

As it is on the ground of economy that the Government has put off opening this college, permit me to suggest a remedy. The facts stand thus :—Some eight hundred students go through the Matriculation Examination annually. Of these about four hundred join either the Arts, Medical, or Engineering Colleges, and cause a cry of want of accommodation to be set up every year. These are the only professions open to natives at present. Now, a large number, at the least a hundred and fifty, either from straitened means, or inclination, cannot or do not adopt either of these callings, already so over-crowded. And, as you may naturally conclude, they are eager to embrace any opportunity that opens to them a new walk of life. Under these circumstances, scores of matriculated students are willing to join this Veterinary College, paying a monthly fee of Rs. 5 or Rs. 10. But their modest demand, both natural and necessary, is that they receive an efficient training, and that they have a fair share of encouragement from the Government. To secure these objects, it is absolutely necessary that only matriculated students should be admitted into this college, for chemistry, botany, materia medica, &c., are subjects quite beyond the comprehension of non-matriculated students. The frequent complaints of professors of our local colleges will bear me out in this.

And now to speak of the Government encouragement, I need only remind you that the ardent attachment the natives have for their British rulers and the decided preference given them over every other Government ever established in India owe their existence to that far-sighted policy, viz., toleration of all religious creeds and liberal encouragement to learning. What a source of blessing, of infinite good and utility has the Grant Medical College proved to the public ! But for the support of the Government of that day it would never have existed. For these reasons it is imperatively necessary that Government should promise guaranteed appointments to two or three successful students first in rank for the first two or three years.—Yours, &c.

MANECKJEE NUSSERWANJEE SIRVAI.

Bombay, July 21.

LORD REAY AND THE POONA SARVAJANIK SABHA.

This afternoon the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha will present an address of welcome to Lord Reay at the Council Hall, Poona. Among the questions to which the members invite His Excellency's attention is that of forest conservancy. The Sabha remark that this affects not only Thana but more or less all parts of the presidency. The people fully appreciate the natural anxiety of Government to spare no effort to restore the old state of things. But they feel that the details of forest administration require to be very carefully watched, lest the interests of the present generation may be unduly sacrificed to those of posterity, as they fear they are at present. Perhaps the idea of making this department a source of revenue lies also at the root of many of the existing abuses, and consequently the vested interests of many helpless classes are possibly endangered by a too stringent method of working. The best way in which the public and private interests might be reconciled would be by the appointment of a Commission of European and native experts as had been resolved upon. With respect to land settlement and the proposed legislation on the matter the Sabha submit that to give effect to the wishes of Government executive action requires to be regulated by law to a larger extent than is contemplated in the repeal of Clause (C) of Section 107 of the Land Revenue Code. The Bombay Government has, after a considerable discussion and with some alterations incidental to executive action, now committed itself definitely to the policy of accepting maximum limitations of enhancement for taluka or village groups, as also for private holdings. It has also determined to continue the exemption of *Pota Kharab* lands exempted as such in Survey Settlements introduced after 1854. These principles of executive action should, the Sabha think, be also sanctioned by the Legislature so as to avoid all further risk of a change of policy in the exemption of improvements from taxation. An amendment of the Revenue Code in these directions would serve to give fixity and inspire greater confidence in the classes most intimately affected by these settlements. They contend that at present, the discretion of Settlement Officers is to a certain extent uncontrolled by fixed principles. It was with a view to regulate this discretion that the Government of India under the Marquis of Ripon issued the Resolution containing instructions for the guidance of the authorities in the N.-W. Provinces, and recommended the same to the Bombay Government for its consideration. Some of these principles have been accepted by the Bombay Government, while others have not yet found equal acceptance. Such as the limitations of the possible increase of enhancements consequent on a rise of prices, as also the rules regarding suspensions and remissions of revenues in bad seasons. The establishment of agricultural banks, the Sabha further urge, ought to have accompanied the legislation for the relief of rural indebtedness which has now been in operation for six years. His Excellency's acquaintance with similar undertakings carried out successfully on the Continent of Europe inspires them with a hope that the subject will receive careful consideration and that the difficulties which have been raised will be satisfactorily removed. In regard to local self-government the Sabha bespeak liberal treatment for the many questions of detail which will come up before Government before the new boards are properly constituted and set to work.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, July 21.—The barometer is still rising except at a few Burmese stations. The change is generally uniform, so that the general distribution is little changed, and the low pressure over the Central Provinces still exists. The wind circulation is about normal. Rain has fallen at hill stations, as well as over Bengal, Assam, the Central Provinces, Central India, Benares, along the west coast, and in the Bombay Deccan ; but there is practically none elsewhere. In Bombay the amounts are generally slight, and do little towards effacing the already existing deficiency. Rain to-day :—Nagpore, 5 inches ; Chakrata, Darjeeling, Akola, Neemuch, Karwar, and Cochin, between 2 and 3 inches ; Rawulpindi, Mussoorie, Lucknow, Sibsagar, Chittagong, Seoni, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Hosungabad, Khandwa, Surat, Dhulia, Bombay, Rutnagherry, Goa, and Mercara, over 1 inch. Previously :—Gauhatti, Calicut, and Moulmein, about 3 inches ; Mozufferpore, Naini Tal, and Rangoon, over 1 inch.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Colaba. In.	cts.	Fort. In.	cts.	Esplanade. In.	cts.	Byculla. In.	cts.
Previously registered.	19	3	19	93	19	23	24	25
July 20, Monday	0	76	.....		.....		.....	
„ 21, Tuesday	....		3	32	3	19	2	90
Total	19	79	22	5	22	42	27	15
Corresponding date last year	31	41	37	76	36	11	35	82

RAINFALL ON THE G. I. P. R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, G. I. P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 17th inst. :—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Sohagpore	24	59	Nassick	5	39
Rawere	9	64	Deolali	4	73
Nimbora	6	55	Ghoti	17	62
Bhadli	2	92	Nargaon	4	81
Jalgaon	3	53	Warrangaon	4	0
Sirsoli	3	72	Hudgi	6	64
Mhasawad	4	27	Monol	5	21
Maheji	4	43	Madha	3	85
Pachora	3	91	Barsi Road	2	40
Kasgaon	6	9	Kem	3	88
Naidongri	5	15	Pomalwari	1	93
Challisgaon	6	67	Deksal	1	39
Nandgaon	4	29	Lanowlee	60	94
Manmad	3	48	Dhond	4	41
Lasalgaon	2	58	Talegaon	7	68
Kherwadi	3	36			

THE WEATHER ALONG THE COAST

(July 21, 1885.)

The following information regarding the state of the weather at different ports round the coast and Kurrachee to Madras is compiled from the latest returns received by telegram at the Meteorological Office :—

Stations.	Barometer. At 10 a.m. reduced to 32° F. and Sea level.	Reading at 10 a.m. Thermo. in Shade.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Velocity at 10 a.m.	Rainfall
	Ins.	Dgs.		Miles.	Ins.
Kurrachee	·588	89·5	SSW	16	0·00
Surat	·701	76·0	SW	L	1·73
Bombay	·728	78·3	SW	4	1·31
Rutnagherry	·774	80·8	SW	14	1·91
Karwar	·851	81·6	W	M	2·29
Mangalore	·879	81·9	SW	8	0·30
Calicut	·922	76·6	Calm	0	1·58
Cochin	·936	81·0	NW	M	2·55
Masulipatam	·771	86·3	SW	12	0·00
Madras	·823	91·8	W	13	0·00
Negapatam	·858	88·8	W	0	0·00

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Gymkhana, 11 a.m.

Town Council, 3 p.m.

Vessels arrived.—The following vessels arrived yesterday :—Commilla (s), from Bussorah ; and River Ettrick (s), put back from sea.

Vessels sailed.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Surat (s), for London ; Byculla (s), Colombo, &c. ; Yeddo (s), Hull ; Westbourne (s), Kurrachee ; Sierra Estrella, Rangoon ; and Taif (s), Jeddah.

Prince's Dock.—The s. s. Khedive entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Surat left it yesterday.

Music at the Apollo-bunder.—The band of the 9th Regiment Bombay Infantry will not play at the Apollo-bunder this evening.

Theft in Aden Harbour.—Mr. E. H. Lang, the fourth officer of the s. s. Khedive, reported to the police on Monday the theft of a silver watch, valued at Rs. 50. The watch was stolen from his cabin on the 13th inst., at Aden.

A Female Thief.—Yemnee, a woman, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a watch, valued at Rs. 13, the property of Sudanund Shreecrishna. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, alleging drunkenness. She was sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Suicide.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Mazagon, on the body of Baija, a woman aged 22 years. Deceased had been suffering from fever for some time. On Monday night she threw herself into a well, and was drowned. A verdict of suicide was recorded.

Cricket.—A match will be played to-day between the Gymkhana and members of the new Volunteer Club. As this embraces Volunteers, Reserves, and the Mounted Corps, several of the Gymkhana men will play for the Club, and a good game may be expected. Play will begin at 11 o'clock.

Fatal Mill Accident.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at 10th Lane, Khetwady, on the body of Luximon Succaram, aged 22 years. Deceased was a labourer in the Ripon Wool-cleaning Factory, at Khetwady. Yesterday forenoon he was caught in the belting of the machinery, and was killed instantaneously. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Using the Knife.—Antone Persith, an Austrian, was yesterday charged before Mr. P. Ryan with voluntarily causing hurt to Robert George Staines by means of a knife. The complainant and accused were out of employment and inmates of the Strangers' Home at Love-lane, Byculla. On the night of the 13th inst. they were drinking together in a liquor-shop at Mount-road, and a quarrel having arisen between them, the accused on the way home stabbed his companion with a penknife, inflicting three small wounds under the left arm and one on the left shoulder. The two men were separated, and the complainant was sent to hospital, where his wounds healed in a week. The prisoner was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

House-breaking in Salsette.—On Friday last a gang of robbers who are believed to have their haunt in the village of Marole broke into the house of the patel of Parla, Salsette, who is considered the richest man in the village. At the time the robbers effected an entrance into the house, a lamp was burning with which one of them began to search for the keys of the drawers. He then proceeded to open the drawers, and examine their contents. The noise woke the owner of the house. The slight movement he made in bed frightened the robber, who, in his hurry to escape, stumbled across the very bed on which the patel was lying, and fell right in his arms. He managed, however, to release himself, and made away with his accomplices before the rest of the household arrived on the scene. It was then found that entrance had been effected through a window which had been cut through. The matter has been reported to the Thanna police.

Extensive Robbery from Kemp & Co.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram, Inspector Macdermott charged Govind Damajee, Luximon Antoo, hamals, and four others, one of whom is a police sepoy, with being concerned in the theft of property of the value of Rs. 330, belonging to Messrs. Kemp & Co. Mr. Kemp received a letter last week, signed in a fictitious name, informing him that two hamals were robbing the shop. He [illegible] matter in the hands of the police, and several [illegible] in plain clothes were placed to watch the shop ; but the hamals having by some means learned that they were suspected, nothing came of this move. The two men were then arrested in their houses, and a large store of miscellaneous "comforts" was found in their possession. From information they gave, the other prisoners were arrested, similar finds being made in their houses. The accused pleaded guilty, and were each sentenced to three months' hard labour.

The Theft at Marine-lines.—Major Walter Creagh, 7th Dragoon Guards, and Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, living in Marine-lines, appeared before Mr. Cooper, at the Fort Police Court, yesterday, to prosecute a Goanese named Antonio Salvador Brito for the theft of a quantity of gold lace, some clothing, and a pair of shoes, the whole worth Rs. 305. Major Creagh said the accused had been his butler for about ten days. On Saturday night he was disturbed in his sleep by the crash of some glass breaking in an adjoining room ; and next morning he found the globe of a lamp lying broken on a table. Later, he discovered that he had been robbed. He reported the matter to Inspector Macdermott. The accused was arrested in his house the same night. He gave up the pair of shoes, and took the police officer to a Mahomedan to whom he had sold the gold lace for Rs. 31. The Mussulman had burnt the lace, and sold the residuum to a Borah for Rs. 36. The accused pleaded guilty, and on his admitting a previous conviction for theft, he was sentenced to eighteen months' hard labour. The ashes of the lace, which had been recovered, were restored to Major Creagh, the Borah receiving the Rs. 36 he had paid for them.

Communication with Dharavi Island.—A lengthy correspondence has for some time been carried on between the Collector of Thanna and the residents of villages round Dharavi, about improving the communication between that island and the neighbouring villages. It will be remembered that some time ago a petition was sent to the Collector by the inhabitants of certain villages in Salsette, praying that the existing line of road near Borwali be extended to the interior of Dharavi Island. It was represented that the people in those parts had to suffer much inconvenience owing to the bad state of the roads during the monsoon. The Collector's answer was to the effect that the question was under consideration, but that it was not to be understood that the line recommended would be selected. No move being made by Government in the matter, advantage was taken of the establishment of a ferry service over the Gorai Creek in Dharavi to address another petition asking that approaches should be made on both sides to the bunder. On the approach of the rainy season further urgent communications were addressed to the Collector of Thanna, drawing attention to the apparent neglect and disregard of their prayers, and asking for immediate repairs to the existing branch road. Similar petitions were also made by the inhabitants of Dharavi, but up to the latest moments no move was being made in the direction of improvements.

ANILINE THREADS IN PERSIA.

Colonel Ross, the Political Resident in the Persian Gulf, has sent to the Bombay Government a copy of a letter from the British Minister at Teheran, enclosing the following communication from the Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs, intimating that the import of thread coloured with aniline dyes into Persia has been prohibited by the Persian Government :—

"May 26, 1885.—The great disadvantages accruing from the import of aniline dyes into this country were set forth in the meme. addressed by this office to the British Legation, dated December 2, 1882.

The Minister of Commerce and Customs now reports that thread coloured by that process is imported into this country which will have the same disadvantages as the import of the dyes themselves. It is therefore incumbent upon this office to inform the British Legation that the import of such thread is prohibited in Persia, and any found after this by the customs officials will be treated in the same manner as aniline dyes themselves.

CRICKET.

A match took place on Saturday on the Esplanade between the Bandora Gymkhana and the General Traffic Manager's (G. I. P. Railway) Office Cricket Club, resulting in a victory for the latter by one wicket and one run. The following are the scores :—

BANDORA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Greaves b Boileau	21	b Plunkett	0
W B Wright b Boileau	9	st Mayers, b Boileau	0
W Stevenson b Boileau	2	b Boileau	6
G F Chance st. Boileau b Plunkett	10	c Jamieson b Plunkett	3
E Anding b Boileau	1	b Plunkett	2
E Corke c Boileau b Boileau	2	b Plunkett	2
T Wright c Boileau b Boileau	1	b Boileau	1
J D'Souza b Boileau	0	b Boileau	4
P Lyons b Boileau	0	st Mayers b Boileau	6
W Topham not out	2	not out	2
Anderson b Plunkett	3	b Plunkett	0
Extras	11	Extra	1
Total	62	Total	27

GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER'S OFFICE (G. I. P. RAILWAY) CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
A E Bice st W B Wright b Chance	0	st Chance b Chance	1
R W Boileau c T Wright b Chance	13	c T Wright b Chance	17
A Hannah c Stevenson b Corke	4	st Greaves b Chance	5
W Hussey b Chance	2	c Lyons b Corke	0
S Jamieson c D'Souza b Corke	0	b Chance	0
W Jervis c Greaves b Corke	1	c Lyons b Corke	5
G Mayers c D'Souza b Corke	7	c D'Souza b Corke	0
A O'Brien b Corke	1	c Anding b Chance	1
A Plunkett, not out	1	st Greaves b Chance	3
R Blewitt b Corke	5	not out	20
G Blakeman c Topham b Chance	0	did not bat	
Extra	0	Extras	4
Total	34		56

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth ? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33 Farringdon Road, London.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Surat, Captain C. R. Edwards, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with the European mails and the following additional passengers :—

For London.—Mr. W. Algie, Mr. H. W. Clift, and Mr. R. D. Percival.

For Venice.—Colonel J. Waterhouse.

HIGH COURT.—July 21.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott.)

GOOLABCHUND JAIKISSONDAS AND OTHERS *vs.* CHIMONRAM BASTIRAM AND OTHERS.

Mr. Dhairyvan, instructed by Mr. Janardhun Gopal, for the plaintiffs, stated that the suit was brought to recover money due on a hoondie dated 2nd January, 1883. It was presented for payment, but was dishonoured owing to the defendants' firm having failed. There was no appearance for the defendants ; and on the claim being proved, a decree was given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 1,952-5-6, with interest and costs.

EKNATH RAGUNATH KHOTE AND OTHERS *vs.* AMIRCHUND LALLJEE.

Mr. Fox, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant, who appeared in person, admitted the claim, producing at the same time an extract from his schedule. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 9,691, with interest and costs.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

SIR MUNGULDAS NATHOOBHOY *vs.* AMIRCHUND LALLJEE.

Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiff, who claimed to recover Rs. 5,149, the balance due on a promissory note executed by the defendant. The latter, who appeared in person, admitted the claim, and produced an extract from his schedule. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 5,149, with interest and costs.

ODHOWDAS OTUMCHUND AND OTHERS *vs.* KHATRI ABOO EBRAHIM.

Mr. Inverarity (for Mr. Macpherson), instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, appeared for the plaintiffs. The defendant, who appeared in person, applied for a transfer of the suit to the list of long causes, but the application was refused. The suit was brought to recover Rs. 5,605 for fourteen boxes of indigo sold by plaintiffs from time to time to the defendant, who had signed entries of the transactions in the plaintiffs' books. The claim was proved, and his lordship gave a decree for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed, with interest and costs.

COMPANY'S REPORTS.

JAMES GREAVES MILLS COMPANY, LD.

The following is the directors' report to be presented at the third ordinary general meeting :—

Your directors now beg to submit for your approval the accounts made up to the 30th June, 1885.

The statement of profit and loss for the period that the mill has been working shows a gross profit of Rs. 25,471-12 5.

This result your directors consider satisfactory, having regard to the fact that only 20,000 spindles are at present working in the mill, although the mill buildings are sufficient to contain 35,000 spindles, and the engines are large enough for 40,000 spindles.

At present only 20,000 spindles are working, but other 7,000 are in course of erection, and will be in full work shortly.

With 27,000 spindles the cost of production will be materially reduced, as the charges will be about the same as for the lesser number.

But with the object of still further reducing the cost per spindle, as also the cost of spinning, your directors have determined to add other 8,000 spindles, making 35,000 in all.

The following statement, prepared by the agents, shows the relative cost of your mill with 17,424, 27,000, 35,000, and 40,000 spindles.

Cost of Mill with 17,424 Spindles.—Building account, Rs. 2,07,867-8-0 ; iron work and other charges, Rs. 49,794-15-8 ; machinery account, Rs. 3,79,793-4 8 ; showing cost per spindle, Rs. 36-5-0. Total, Rs. 6,37,455-12-4.

Cost of Mill with 27,000 Spindles.—Cost as above, Rs. 6,37,455-12-4 ; extra building to hold 35,000 spindles or with reeling room to hold 40,000, estimated, Rs. 76,478-0-0 ; iron work, etc., etc., actual, Rs. 8,444-1-8 ; machinery actual, Rs. 1,16,643-12-1 ; shafting, estimated, Rs. 5,000-0-0 ; erection, estimated, Rs. 5,000-0-0 ; fire insurance, Rs. 3,000-0-0 ; showing cost per spindle. Rs. 31-4-4. Total Rs. 8,52,021-10-1.

Cost of Mill with 35,000 Spindles.—Cost as above, Rs. 8,52,021-10 1 ; machinery, shafting, &c., estimated, Rs. 1,25,000 ; showing cost per spindle, Rs. 27-9. Total Rs. 9,77,021-10-1.

Cost of Mill with 40,000 Spindles.—Cost as above, Rs. 9,77,021-10-1 ; reeling and bundling room, estimated, Rs. 30 000 ; machinery, Rs. 65,000 ; showing cost per spindle, Rs. 26-8. Total Rs. 10,72,021-10-1.

It appears from these estimates that the cost for 35,000 spindles is Rs. 9,77,021-10-1 which, with the present paid up capital of Rs. 4,40,000, would leave a capital debt of Rs. 5 37,021-10-1.

Your directors are of opinion that it is not advisable to have so large a proportion of the cost of the mill represented by borrowed capital, and they have consequently called up the remainder of the uncalled capital, and have invited applications for 229 new shares, which will increase the paid up capital of the company to Rs. 6,60,000.

With a paid up capital of Rs. 6,60,000 your directors do not anticipate any difficulty in being able to borrow all the company's requirements on favourable terms.

Your directors are of opinion that a fair sum for depreciation should be written off every year, although no particular depreciation may be apparent in any one year, and they have no doubt that the course intended to be pursued by them is the best policy in the interests of the company. They therefore have resolved, in addition to charging all interest on borrowed capital to the revenue of the year, to transfer to depreciation fund out of the amount standing to the credit of profit and loss Rs. 10,000 ; this will leave a balance of Rs. 15,471-12-5 which your directors propose to carry forward.

Your directors regret that they have lost the assistance of Mr. Payne, whose seat on the board has been filled by Mr. Gilbert. Mr. Spinner has also left for Europe, but his absence will be for a short period only.

THE LEOPOLD SPINNING, BLEACHING, AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

In their report for the half-year ending 30th June the directors state :—In submitting for your approval the accounts for the half-year ended December 31, 1884, and June 30, 1885, your directors have much pleasure in being able to congratulate you on the result of the year's working.

The statement of profit and loss show as under :—Gross profit for the half-year ended December 31st, 1884, Rs. 47,112-11-4 ; gross profit for the half-year ended June 30, 1885, Rs. 45,775-13-3. Total Rs. 92,888-8-7.

Amount transferred to depreciation fund, Rs. 25,878-10-4 ; leaving a balance available for division, Rs. 67,000-14-3.

Your directors recommend that a dividend of Rs. 5 per share be declared, which with the ad-interim dividend will make 10 per cent. for the year.

The dividend will absorb Rs. 35,000, leaving the sum of Rs. 32,009-14-3 to be carried to the Reserve Fund.

The new reeling-room for the extension is finished, and the other necessary buildings are well advanced. The machinery is expected shortly, and your directors trust to have all at work before the close of the year.

Mr. Spinner having obtained six months' leave of absence, Mr. Honegger was invited to join the Board during Mr. Spinner's absence. Your directors regret having lost the assistance of Mr. Payne, whose sound advice was very valuable to his co-directors. Mr. Gilbert was invited to take Mr. Payne's seat on the Board, and you will be asked to confirm his appointment.

THE EMPRESS SPINNING AND WEAWING COMPANY, LIMITED.

The directors' report for the last half-year was as follows :—In submitting for your approval the accounts for the half-year ending December 31st, 1884, and June 30th, 1885, your directors have to express their regret that the year's working has not resulted more satisfactorily.

From the statements of profit and loss it will be seen that the company's gross profits for the year are :—

Half-year ending December, 31, 1884, Rs. 53,393-9-9 ; half-year ending June, 30, 1885, Rs. 29,854-14-9. Total, Rs. 83,248-8-6. Or at the rate of 11·76 per cent. per annum.

But as, for some time past, your directors have made it a rule to write off as a charge 5 per cent. on the original cost of the mill for depreciation, the sum of Rs. 54,578 should be deducted from the above, which would leave, Rs. 28,670-8-6 available for division.

So that to meet the dividend of 5 per cent. paid on 2nd February and pay a further 5 per cent. for the half-year just ended the sum of Rs. 42,104-7-6 would have to be withdrawn from the Reserve Fund.

From the foregoing it will be plain that the result of the year's working is that the Company can, by withdrawing Rs. 42,104-7-6 from reserve, pay a dividend of 10 per cent. for the year, and add Rs. 54,578 to its depreciation fund, or in other words, pay 10 per cent. for the year and add Rs. 12,473-8-6 to its Funds.

Under these circumstances and considering that the Company still has a large Reserve Fund, your directors would favour a dividend of Rs. 25 per share for the half-year, making with the ad-interim dividend ten per cent. for the year.

Your directors regret that owing to Mr. Payne having left Bombay they have lost the assistance of a colleague whose sound practical advice on all legal and financial questions was of much value to the Board. Your directors invited Mr. Gilbert to fill the vacant seat and will ask you to confirm their action. Mr. Spinner having asked for six months' leave, Mr. Honegger was invited to act during his absence.

DIVINE SERVICE.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Service will be held on board the s.s. Clan Forbes, in the Prince's Dock, this evening at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, officers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted.

Floriline !—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produce a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

A PAGE OF HISTORY.

In reviewing the career of the late Mr. Dadabhoy Pestonjee Wadia, the *Jam-e-Jamshed* publishes the following historical document, dated as far back as 1792 :—

A Proclamation.

Whereas it has been represented to Government by the Caste of Parsees that a European Inhabitant of this Island, unobservant of that decency which enlightened people shew to the religious ceremonies of the Natives of India, had lately entered one of the repositories for their dead, to the great distress, inconvenience, and expense of the said Caste ; the Acting President in Council has thought fit to reprimand the person alluded to for his improper conduct ; and in order to mark in the strongest manner his discountenance of such unwarrantable proceedings, and to deter others from the commission of like indignities in future, he hereby causes it to be signified, that whoever shall obtrude themselves on the Temples, Tombs, or religious ceremonies of the Natives, residing under the protection of this Government, will be suspended the Honorable Company's service, if in their employ, or if free merchants, mariners, or others be adjudged to have forfeited their licences, and will be sent to Europe.

By order of the Acting President in Council,

William Page, Secretary.

Bombay Castle, 29th February, 1792.

THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE AND THE BRUNSWICK REGENCY.

In the Brunswick Diet on July 1 letters were read which had passed between the Duke of Cambridge and the Council of Regency. They relate to the claims repeatedly urged by his Royal Highness to the Regency as sole agnate of full age. At the same time the Duke wished to retain his position and residence in England. On March 30 the Council of Regency declined to acquiesce in the demand of his Royal Highness, on the ground that only a German prince was legally competent to assume the Regency, and they declared that the final decision rested with the Empire. That decision had yet to be given. On June 8 the Duke of Cambridge wrote that the correspondence must be closed. He at the same time forwarded a reservation of rights, in which he expressly guarded all the claims arising from his position as agnate.

The *North German Gazette* states that the Judicial Committee of the Federal Council, unanimously agreed to the resolution proposed in the Council declaring the Duke of Cumberland's succession to the Duchy of Brunswick to be incompatible with the internal peace of the Empire.

INDIAN EDUCATION IN ENGLAND.

The National Indian Association, of which the Princess of Wales is patroness, and which has among its vice-patrons Lords Dufferin, Ripon, and Northbrook, has lately undertaken a work of a practical character, which promises to be of great use in connection with the social interests of the people of that country. The increasing number of young natives who come to England, and the greater amount of scholarships in India which are now specially devoted to the object of a European visit, denote the wider range which education is taking in that country. This development of the social and educational intercourse between England and her great dependency has brought out the want of any means of according discreet and responsible assistance to native students resident in London. This consideration has led to the formation of a sub-committee for the purpose of deliberating on the subject, and a scheme has now been decided upon. Mr. Algernon Brown, M.A. and Barrister-at-Law, has been appointed superintendent of students committed to the care of the National Indian Association. It will be his duty to make all arrangements for their welfare under the control and direction of the committee and one of his first responsibilities will be to provide students on their arrival with a suitable home. It is also proposed to obtain for them, when practicable, an acquaintance with some of the principal industries of this country. This movement cannot fail to enlist the sympathy and support of the best friends of those natives of India who visit England in search of knowledge and enlightenment.

THE CAREER OF OLIVIER PAIN.

The extraordinary career of Olivier Pain, whose sudden disappearance has incited his friends to the wildest accusations against the British authorities is thus narrated in the *Daily News* :—Olivier Pain by race was half a Spaniard, half a Frenchman, and in his character there were happily blended the stern chivalry of the countrymen of Don Quixote with the airy and *insouciant* grace of the Parisian. Witty and joyous as a *gamin* in social intercourse, he was resolute and daring in the moment of action. In early life his aspiration was to be a soldier, but the influence of his mother destined him to the safer pursuit of the law. His student life was passed in the Quartier Latin at the period when the conscience of France began openly to revolt against the empire of Napoleon, and among the younger Revolutionists there was no more resolute opponent than Olivier Pain. He was, however, too young to take a leading part in the public agitation which preceded the fall of the Empire, but among the men of action he was known as one to be relied upon when the moment of combat should arrive. Oratory was not among his gifts though he was a ready and really brilliant talker—when he consented to talk. Usually he maintained a somewhat supercilious silence when among strangers, or those in whom he placed little confidence. Amid a group of trusted friends this taciturn character changed as if by magic and revealed a new man. With a keen appreciation of the comic as well as the dramatic aspect of the Revolution he possessed a happy gift of picturing the scenes through which he had passed that lent an extraordinary charm to his confidential conversation. A curious composite, he was sincere, joyous, and friendly—a real *bon camarade*, but quick-tempered and ready to quarrel at the slightest suspicion of a gibe or insult, as his numerous duels attest. Lithe and active of frame and of extreme temperance of life, he was capable of undergoing an amount of fatigue that would have exhausted men of more solid frame.

Fond of adventure and always ready to risk his own skin, he was a force in the Revolution far greater and more important than any public record is ever likely to show. When Sedan overthrew the throne of Napoleon III., Olivier Pain had not reached his majority, but he was already known as a writer on the Democratic Press of Paris, and when the moment for action had arrived was among the most active of the young men who led the insurrectionary movement which ended in the establishment of the French Republic. During the siege he took part in the Communist demonstrations against Trochu and in favour of the general armament of the population of Paris, believing that a *levée en masse* would enable the besieged to break through the Prussian lines if the operations were vigorously pushed. His youth, however, and the want of oratorical power condemned him to play a very subordinate part, and it was not till after his arrest that he became generally known to the Parisian public. When Paris surrendered, and the reactionary policy of the Versailles Government provoked the Communist insurrection, Pain threw in his fortunes with the insurgents, and distinguished himself by the resolution with which he did his part in the resistance to the Government troops. During the earlier days of the fighting he was lucky enough to escape unwounded, but at the last moment his good luck deserted him. In leading a band of insurgents to storm the Caserne Prince Eugéne, he was severely wounded. One ball struck him in the centre of the chin and passed out through his right jaw, carrying away a portion of the bone. He was picked up by his friends and carried to a place of safety. A few hours later, Paris was in the power of the Versailles troops, and then began the wholesale executions which must be left to the judgment of history. During that terrible period Olivier Pain was guarded with touching fidelity by his political friends. For a long time his life hung by a thread, but the men's nervous vitality was well seconded by the sobriety of his life, and he ultimately recovered from his wounds. The police had learned that he was wounded and in hiding. Day and night they tracked his friends in the hope of capturing him, and several times he owed his escape to a sudden change of quarters. If his life was to be saved he must leave France—but how ? All the outlets were carefully guarded, and Pain's face was one that would be quickly recognised. After much consultation it was decided that the boldest course was the best, and a devoted friend, an officer in the army, resolved to risk his future, and perhaps his life, to save his old schoolfellow. An officer's uniform was procured, and Olivier Pain, accompanied by his military friend, left the place of concealment, and walked through Paris to the railway station, where they took tickets for a town near the Belgian frontier. At one of the stations Olivier Pain was recognised and arrested with his companion. Both were tried before the court-martial, and Olivier Pain was sentenced to a long period of imprisonment, and sent to New Caledonia, while his friend was dismissed from the army and sentenced to exile from France. It is creditable to Olivier Pain that the most strenuous efforts of the prosecution failed to connect him with any of the criminal acts which stained the Communist insurrection, and to this honourable fact he owed his escape from a death sentence.

Almost as soon as he arrived in New Caledonia he began making plans to escape. His first effort resulted in failure. With eighteen other prisoners he succeeded in making a large canoe out of a tree they had cut down in the centre of a wood ; but at the moment of launching, the frail canoe was dashed against a sunken rock and the painful labour of months was lost. Some time after this depressing accident Henri Rochfort arrived in New Caledonia and joined his old friend in the miserable cabin, where he lived with Paschal Grousset. A new scheme of escape was soon formed, and, thanks to a happy concurrence of circumstances, their plans this time were successfully carried out. It is not necessary to detail how Olivier Pain, Rochfort, and four companions, taking to an open boat, reached an English ship that brought them safely to Sydney, New South Wales. Returning to Europe, Olivier Pain accompanied Henri Rochfort to Geneva, where they continued a brisk journalistic warfare against the Government of Versailles. On the outbreak of the Russo-Turkish war Olivier Pain, tired of making faces across the frontier at his old enemies, left to undertake the more arduous task of war correspondent. He arrived at Plevna before the siege began, and was the only correspondent who succeeded in acquiring sufficiently the good graces of Osman Pacha to be allowed to remain with the Turkish army. During the siege this good opinion grew into friendship, and, though not officially, Olivier Pain was *de facto* Osman Pacha's secretary to the day of the surrender. It is to the clever Frenchman's pen we owe the biting and sarcastic reply which Osman Pacha made to the Imperial Prince when he summoned the Turkish army to surrender, and which set Europe laughing at the Russian commander. Pain had some close shaves during the siege. On one occasion he was visiting an advanced battery with Osman Pacha, when the Russian artillery dropped a shell over the parapet, which exploded, throwing them both on their faces. Both the general and the correspondent looked exceedingly ridiculous, and the absurdity of the situation was heightened in Pain's eyes by the preternatural gravity of the Turk, who tried to look as if nothing had happened. When the surrender took place Pain was at first well treated by the Russians, but his sympathy with the Turks was too great to allow him to let what he regarded as misrepresentations written by correspondents with the successful army to pass unchallenged. He therefore wrote several letters, in which the Russian soldiers and generals were handled without gloves, with the result that he was deprived of all opportunity of continuing his correspondence. He was sent to a little town near the Caspian Sea—Sizran—where he was kept in pretty close confinement until his release, which took place at the instance of the Swiss Government, who claimed his surrender on the ground that he was a naturalized Swiss citizen. On the declaration of the general amnesty Olivier Pain returned to Paris and joined Rochfort as *Secretaire de Reduction*. In this post he remained until, owing to a dispute, he fought a duel with one of the members of the staff, whom he wounded rather severely. Shortly afterwards he attached himself to the more advanced journals like the *Cri du Peuple* and *Bataille*.

At this period the interest excited by the success of the Mahdi caused him to form the resolution of attempting to visit the camp of the Soudanese Prophet and endeavour to lift the veil of mystery which hung over that remarkable personage. With this intention he proceeded to Egypt as correspondent of the Paris *Figaro* in company with Rochfort's son. They succeeded in penetrating as far as Wady Halfa, but here their expedition was cut short by the action of the Egyptian authorities, who positively refused to permit them to go on. The two adventurous correspondents returned to Cairo. Young Rochfort's health broke down, and he returned to France ; but Olivier Pain, though he announced the abandonment of his project, remained with the fixed intention of trying again. He was lucky enough to have made the acquaintance of an agent of the Mahdi during his trip, and this person undertook to procure him guides on whom he could rely. He also furnished him with passes and letters of introduction to some of the leaders of the Mahdi's insurrection. Notwithstanding these facilities there was a terrible risk in undertaking the journey through the desert, and if it were to be made at all it had to be made through the desert, owing to the hostility manifested by the Egyptian Government to allowing any correspondent to reach the Mahdi's camp. It was towards the last days of June that word was brought to him at Cairo that the guides were ready. The heat was dreadful, and the fearful khamseen had begun to blow in the desert. Even to a native a journey through the desert at that period of the year involves danger of death. The few friends who were in his confidence endeavoured to persuade Olivier Pain to abandon his enterprise, or at least postpone his attempt till the autumn, when the cooler weather would give him a better chance of success. These representations were useless. By a chance that might not occur in a lifetime the key of the Soudan mystery had been given into his hands. The door of the insurgent Soudan stood open, and he alone was privileged to enter. He would go into the Mahdi's camp or he would perish. This was no idle boast. Quietly and secretly his preparations were made, and within twenty-four hours of the summons he was on his way.

For a moment fortune seemed to desert him. On arriving at the point agreed upon he was joined by one of the Mahdi's agents. Accompanied by his interpreter, an Alexandrian mulatto, he plunged into the desert. Some trouble, however, arose with the camel men, which resulted in the loss of his baggage and the breaking up of his caravan. Separated from the Mahdist guide, Olivier Pain and his interpreter had to make their way on foot out of the desert to the banks of the Nile. The fatigue and anxiety they suffered were extreme, and before they could reach the banks of the river to obtain water the interpreter fell down suffering from sunstroke, and in a few moments expired. Fortunately they had reached the edge of the cultivated land, [illegible] fellah came along mounted on an ass. Pain appealed to him, and by the tender of a gold piece induced the fellah to mount him on his donkey and carry him to the nearest village. Here he was immediately arrested by the police and detained for some time. The dead body of the interpreter was brought in and buried, after a *process verbal* had been prepared. Pain telegraphed to the French Consul, and was soon after released. The police were quite mystified and seemed to have no inkling of the real motives which led the Frenchman into so out-of-the-way a place. This experience would have turned most men, even of the adventurous kind, from thrusting themselves into the desert with half-civilized Arabs, but Pain had resolved to go to the Mahdi at all hazards. In order to throw the authorities off their guard he started for Cairo, but stopped at a small village up the river, where he succeeded in again opening communications with his guides who seem to have tracked him from the desert. Be that as it may, in a few days he suddenly disappeared, and a week later a letter written in the desert was brought by an Arab to one of his friends. It was dated July 3rd, and stated that he was safely on his way with his guide, who had succeeded in securing other and more reliable camel men. This was the last communication ever received from him. His destination was Obeid, where the Mahdi was then encamped, and it was estimated that his journey would last for 40 days through the burning desert. After this he disappears from sight until Gordon announced in one of his communications the arrival of a "mysterious Frenchman" in the Mahdi's camp. That mysterious person was Olivier Pain, the special correspondent of the *Figaro*. No letters from him have reached that paper, owing no doubt to the jealous secrecy which the Mahdi has always sought to maintain about himself and the movement which he leads.

THE RIGHT TO ONE'S NAME.

In the High Court of Justice (Chancery Division) recently the case of Street *vs.* the Union Bank of Spain and England came before Mr. Justice Pearson. This was an application of a novel kind, and relating to the confusion of names for telegraphic purposes. The plaintiffs were Messrs. Street, the well-known advertising agents, of Cornhill and Serle-street, London. They have an extensive foreign connexion, and are agents for the Government and several of the Colonies. Their correspondents have been the habit for some fourteen years of telegraphing to them in the name of "Street" with the address "London" without anything more ; and until lately telegrams so directed have always been received in due time. The defendant company—who were incorporated by registration in the year 1881—made an arrangement with the Post Office (paying a registration fee) that "Street, London," should be used as a cipher to indicate the name and address of the defendant bank for telegraphic purposes. The plaintiffs had evidence that mistakes had occurred, and that telegraphic communication intended for them had been delivered to and opened by the defendant company, and that serious inconvenience had arisen and mistakes occurred in consequence. This was a motion to restrain the company from using the expression "Street, London," for telegraphic purposes and from opening telegrams so directed. The plaintiffs had offered to give the defendants time to alter their telegraphic address, and to join in the expense connected with such alteration. In the course of the evidence it transpired that the plaintiffs were in the habit of paying no less than £20,000 for advertisements per annum to one journal alone. Mr. Cookson, Q. C., and Mr. Seward Brice appeared for the plaintiffs ; Mr. Everitt, Q. C., and Mr. Latham for the defendants. Mr. Justice Pearson, who at the commencement of the case, expressed an opinion that the defendants should make the necessary alteration, gave judgment. He said that he regretted that he was obliged to decide the case against his inclinations. The necessary result of what had happened was that there had been an amount of inconvenience, for telegrams intended for Street & Co. had gone to the Union Bank of Spain and England. Street & Co. complained that the Union Bank, who had occasioned that inconvenience, had done that which was unlawful, because they had adopted a name and address which were Street & Co.'s property and which they alone [illegible] the right to use. He was unable to come to that conclusion. "Streetfs', London," was not the name and a[illegible] of the plaintiff's firm ; the proper address was St[illegible] & Co., Cornhill, London. All that the Court was asked to do was to prevent an inconvenience. Had this Court any right or jurisdiction to interfere in a case of that kind ? Was it not a case completely outside the jurisdiction and one which ought to be set [illegible] between the parties and left to them to obviate the inconvenience that must result to one or the other ? He therefore must refuse the injunction and directed that the costs be costs in the action.

"RUSSIA'S NEXT MOVE TOWARDS INDIA."

A pamphlet bearing this title and published by Messrs. Simpkin and Marshall has made its appearance. The author has sketched a possible "battle of Dorking" on the tablelands west of the Indus, in which, by amusing the British army with a sham attack on Quetta and meanwhile directing her real advance through the Zhob and Goomal valleys, Russia succeeds in gaining a commanding position upon our frontier from which she can at any moment harass us at any point on the long line of the Indus. The possibility of such a catastrophe will, no doubt, be hotly disputed, although, as the author points out, many of the unfavourable contingencies he contemplates are historical, and it only needs their recurrence simultaneously with a Russian advance to realise his rather gloomy forebodings. But, whatever may be thought on this point, the pamphlet remains valuable as placing before the public the opinions held by Outram thirty years ago, and now held by Sir M. Biddulph, Sir C. MacGregor, Sir Frederic Goldsmid, Sir Henry Rawlinson, and others whose views are entitled to the highest consideration, concerning the importance of the lofty plateau which runs from our own frontier to Candahar. Its value is perfectly known to the Russians and is recognized in the Indian Intelligence Department ; though an absurd and mischievous official jealousy prevents that public recognition which is all important. This high road to India has a climate equal to that of Simla, is practicable for hundreds of miles for artillery, runs over soil of immense fertility and containing great mineral wealth, and last, though not least, is everywhere well watered. There are hardly any inhabitants, and suzerainty is claimed neither by Khan nor Ameer. What is wanted to convert this magnificent district into the strongest of outposts and to close the most dangerous path to the Indian frontier from the west is to construct a railway to Baz, either through the Zhob or the Goomal valley, as an alternative route to the Quetta line, which runs through a waterless desert, is liable in the Bolan to be swept away by winter floods, and has upon its flanks the most troublesome and lawless tribes on our frontier. Baz, moreover, commands Quetta and the Bolan, but no force at Quetta can suffice to block the open valleys that radiate like a fan from Baz to the Indus. Whoever first seizes upon that splendid position will have a preponderating advantage in the struggle for the sovereignty of India, and if we do not take it in time the Russians assuredly will at the first opportunity.

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NOTICES.

MEDICAL.

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS, &c.

ALL DISEASES of the Eye, Ear, Nose, and Throat: Deafness, Noises in the Head, Defective Sight, Squinting, Cataract, Ophthalmia, Amaurosis, Gutta Serena, Inflammation, Loss of Eyelashes, etc., etc., treated on new and scientific principles and on the latest and most modern systems of practice.

Dr. R. JANSZ, M. B., etc.,

Formerly of Drs. Engler and Jansz, Oculists, Aurists, Specialists, Consulting and Operating Surgeons.

Hornby Row, Fort,
Opposite the General Post Office.
Hours of attendance—9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

Drs. Engler and Jansz are, by the exercise of their peculiar skill, doing a great deal of good in Bangalore. We have paid a casual visit to Dr. Engler's surgery to see for ourselves what is being done in the way of cures. Of course we speak unprofessionally, but we do not know that professional knowledge is required to judge as to results when seeing and hearing of patients themselves are freely allowed. Three cases of blindness, two nearly total, and one total in one eye, were, according to the testimony of the sufferers themselves, progressing with wonderful favourableness. One in which inflammation and granulation of the inner surface of the eyelids had lasted for months, and had caused ulceration of the eye-ball, was almost cured after about a fortnight's treatment, although previous treatment had failed to give relief. In another case, where both eyes were seriously affected the patient was considerably better, and in the one in which the sight of one eye had been lost, it was restored, and though not completely recovered, was on a fair way towards it. This patient freely and without effort read from a newspaper with the injured eye, though no sight whatever was in it a few days previous. In cases of deafness Dr. Engler seems even more certain of success than in blindness. One little girl, who had been deaf for years, was restored so far as to be able to hold a conversation in ordinary tones; she heard the softest spoken words and answered to them, and heard the ticking of a watch held from four to six inches from her ears. Two soldiers belonging to the garrison, suffering from deafness, have been cured; one, a man who had been in hospital for weeks and been blistered and put to great pain by ordinary treatment, perfectly recovered his hearing in twenty-four hours.

We are quite aware that any detailed notice of such cures as these are apt to be looked at askance by the general public. But this, we fancy, is the result of the infrequency of such notices. Why men who benefit the suffering members of the public, as Drs. Engler and Jansz are undoubtedly doing, should receive no attention from the press, when whole columns are given up to descriptions of the tricks of some travelling juggler, it would be, perhaps, hard to explain. It is a fact, however, that, while the public naturally has to pay for both, the one who goes most good is the least noticed.—*Bangalore Spectator*, Dec. 1883.

BANKS

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL	£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£800,000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.

LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

M. BLUM, Acting Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID UP CAPITAL..........£330,000.

LONDON BANKERS.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—

FIXED, for 12 months .... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ .... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 50,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND	$4,400,000.
RESERVE FOR EQUALIZATION OF DIVIDENDS	$ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—A. P. McEWEN, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—Hon. F. D. SASSOON,

K.D. Bottomley, Esq.	H. Hoppius, Esq.
H. L. Dalrymple, Esq.	Hon. W. Keswick.
W. H. Forbes, Esq.	A. McIver, Esq.
M. Grote, Esq.	M. E. Sassoon, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong—The Hon. THOMAS JACKSON.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.

LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

G. R. JOHNSTON,
Agent

Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay, September 15, 1884.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Stationers.

GOLD MEDAL, PARIS, 1878.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
An Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1884, respectively.

Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna.

Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD.

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend your *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla.*"—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writting for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society), 270 Regent St., London,
Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark (W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co.; KEMP AND Co.; ROGERS AND Co.; BOLTON AND Co., Bombay and all respectable Firms in India

SALES BY AUCTION.

JOHN AND COMPANY,
No. 8, APOLLO-STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their auction room, valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood furniture, best plated, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, hanging, wall and table lamps, oleographs, marble toys and flower stands, fish bowls, musical boxes, petroleum cooking stoves, cricket stumps and bats, violins marble-top teapoys, mirrors, jewellery cases, iron bedsteads, umbrellas, best Cashmire shawls, concertinas, accordeons, eau-de-cologne, carpets, soaps, China marmalades, Manilla cigars, and other miscellaneous articles.

On SUNDAY, the 26th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. JOHN & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Girgaum Back-road opposite Sir Mangaldass Nuthoobhoy's bungalow, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and richly carved furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases, hanging and table lamps, oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., the property of a gentleman

Full particulars will appear hereafter. The property is now on view.

JOHN & CO.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1885.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., at Colaba, near the Tramway Company's Stables, in the goods shed of the B B & C I Railway—

A quantity of unclaimed luggage.

AUCTION SALE of Piece-goods in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart Row, Fort.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd inst., at 2 p.m., in the godowns of Messrs. Ralli Brothers, Rampart-row, Fort.

A quantity of grey and white piece-goods, such as dhoties, shirtings, jacconets, drills, T. cloth, prints, &c., &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 23rd instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual weekly auction sale at their rooms of a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c., &c.

10 bales grey shirtings, 8 and 9 lb.
8 cases T. red lappets.
4 „ T. red printed jacconets.
3 „ grey dhoties.
100 bundles local-made yarn.
100 bottles sulphate of quinine.
On account of the concerned—
1 case false pearls.
8 cases silver plate glass of sizes,
40 cases export beer in pints and quarts.

AUCTION SALE of unclaimed goods, grain, and other sweepings, &c., &c., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder.

Messrs. MENESSE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., at the G. I. P. Railway Goods Station at Wari Bunder—

A quantity of unclaimed goods, grain, cotton, and other sweepings, waste paper, &c., &c.

MENESSE & CO.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1885.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

On SATURDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 4, Store Lane, Fort, near Messrs. Graham and Co.'s lane, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, &c., the property of C. A. FIDO, Esq.

The property is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c —

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong second-hand palanquin office shigram, in good order.

1 handsome strong bay Arab horse, has been regularly driven in single harness.

1 handsome strong second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham, in good order.

AUCTION SALE OF REAL TRICHINOPOLY AND INDIAN GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, DIAMOND RINGS, SHAWLS, TOYS, &c., &c.

On WEDNESDAY the 5th August, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at his shop, 4 Hummun-street, Fort, the stock-in-trade of Joonas Nathoo, closing his business owing to his continued ill-health, consisting of embroidered works of Scind, China, Mooltan, Madras, Cashmere and Delhi, such as Rampoor Chuders, shawls, cloaks, handkerchiefs, cushions, &c., China silk and different, other silk works, &c., Surat, Bombay, Vizagapatam workboxes, Moradabad and Benares brass wares, ivory toys, &c., extensive assortments of various kinds of Trichinopoly and Indian gold and silver jewellery, diamond-rings, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 6 days before the sale.

N.B.—The above is a good opportunity for European ladies and gentlemen to make presents to friends in Europe.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at Byculla, near the Victoria Gardens.

On THURSDAY, the 6th August next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order and on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property:—

All that piece of leasehold and Government land or ground, together with the bungalow, out-house, stable, &c., standing thereon, situate at Byculla, in the sub-district of Mazagon, near the Victoria Gardens, in the Island of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 8,541 (eight thousand five hundred and forty-one) square yards, of which 7,591 square yards are freehold ground, and 950 square yards leasehold ground, and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the north by the Victoria Gardens, on or towards the south partly by the Mechanics' Buildings, and partly by the property of Bomanjee Framjee Cama, lately sold to Mr. Pilcher, on or towards the east by the property of the said Bomanjee Framjee Cama, lately sold to Mr. Pilcher, and on the west partly by the Victoria Gardens Tank, and partly by the Parell-road, and which said bungalow is now in the possession and occupation of Mr. Silas E. Sassoon.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1885.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SUPERIOR FIRST-CLASS TEAK SQUARES AND POSTS.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder by order of Mr. Jainarrayen Sitaram—
Ex, s. s. Darlington and Byculla—
100 tons superior 1st-class teak squares
100 „ „ „ „ posts.
In small lots to suit purchasers.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AND THE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE therein, on the Chinchpoogly or Parell-road, opposite Walker's Bungalows.

On SATURDAY, the 25th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction on the premises, all that piece of ground with the messuage or bungalow, cookroom, and stable standing thereon, situate on the east side of Chinchpoogly or Parell-road, in the registration sub-district of Mandvee, without the Fort of Bombay, admeasuring 1,456 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, on the west by the Public-road called Chinchpoogly or Parell-road, on the north by the property of Thariabhoy Topun, and on the south by the property of Juggonath Sunkersett, which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 606, new No. 13156, and new survey No. 1-3529, and the said messuage is assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 28.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

Also at the same place, at 1 p.m., valuable household furniture, large size pier glasses, chandeliers, wall-shades, hand organs, pictures, large size marble figures, carpets, &c., &c., is now on view.

AUCTION SALE of Bass's Ale and Guinness's stout, also Austro-Bavarian Lager beer received per s. s. Loodiana and Cambodia.

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

25 cases each 4 doz. quarts Bass & Co.'s ale, bottled by A. Probyn & Co.
15 „ ea 6 doz. pint do. do.
25 „ ea 4 doz. quarts Guinness's stout, bottled by A. Probyn & Co.
15 „ ea 6 doz. pints do. do.
50 „ ea 4 „ quarts Austro-Bavarian Lager beer.
25 „ ea 6 „ pints „ „ „

Sample bottles may be obtained of the undersigned at auction prices.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY next, the 27th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
10 „ „ dhoties.
5 cases white lappets.
5 „ „ scarfs.
10 bales grey drill.
5 cases white shirtings.
2 „ 400 boxes Manilla cigars, 50 in a box.
30 „ each 4 dozen Doyle and McBride's fresh lobsters.
12 „ 50 bottles splendid digestive table water from the springs of Morny Chateauneuf.

AT 2 P.M.

Any carriages and horses which may be offered.

Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock premises on MONDAY, the 3rd August, at 2 p m.,

A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, and iron, old office record paper, &c.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Fine pale sherry, English bottled, just received per s.s. Huzara.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 22nd July, 1885.

FOR SALE.

1—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.

BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at the office and at the book-sellers.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.
LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full remittance.

ATKINSON'S PERFUMERY.

ESS. WHITE ROSE, STEPHANOTIS WOOD VIOLET, GOLD MEDAL EAU DE COLOGNE, EMPRESS OF INDIA BOUQUET.

Sold everywhere.
THREE GOLD MEDALS—PARIS, 1878,
and CALCUTTA, 1884.
Observe Trade Mark.
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24 Old Bond-street, London.

FLIES AND BUGS.

BEETLES, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Rats, Mice, Gophers, munks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats."
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

WINES SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to
THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
18, Forbes Street, Bombay.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE
at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 60 0	
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	„ 54 0	Rs. 5 0
Cuvee de Choix Champagne	„ 46 0	
Dry Elite	„ 46 0	„ 48 0
First Quality Dry	„ 38 0	„ 40 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AYEN CHAMPAGNE.		
Carte Blanche, dry	Rs. ..	Rs. 32 0
Cabinet India, very dry	„ 35 0	„ 37 0
Goldlack, extra	„ 40 0	„ 42 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Leibfraumilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ...
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ ...
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ ...
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 34 0	„ ...
From OTTO PRUMM MAYENCE		
Moselblümchen	Rs. ...	Rs. 15 0
Niersteiner	„ ...	„ 15 0
Hochheimer	„ ...	„ 18 0
Brauneberger	„ 15 0	„ ...
Liebfraumilch	„ ...	„ 21 0
Bernecasteler-Rosenberg	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Rudesheimer	„ 23 0	„ ...
Oberemmeler-Rosenberg	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
Steinberger	„ 29 0	„ 31 0
Scharzhofberger	„ 34 0	„ 37 0
Johannisberger	„ 35 0	„ 38 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 1 0	
CLARETS. From MESSRS H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frauds	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
Les Canons	„ 16 0	„ 18 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	
Cru de Barreyre	„ 1 0	
From J. ROSMER & SOHN—WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	
Chateau Romer	„ 16 0	
Carlowitz	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 17 0
BRANDY		
. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne, Red Bars M. & Spann	„ 21 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, blue capsules	„ 29 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 34 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
Chambertin	„ 26 0	
WHISKEY.		
Bon Accord	Rs 18 0	
Finest Old Scotch Whiskey	„ 19 0	
Thistle Blend	„ 21 0	
BEER.		Per doz. pints.
St. Pauli	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 0
Pilsener Beer	„ 5 12	„ 3 12
Export Beer	„ 5 4	„ ...
Flower & Son's Ale	„ 4 12	„ 3 0
SUNDRIES.		
Maraschino a case of 25 Pints		Rs. 25 0
Vin Marasque „ 24 Bottles		„ 40 0
	Per doz. quarts.	per 2 doz. pints.
Finest Kummuel	Rs. 28 0	Rs. ...
Italian Vermouth	„ 17 0	„ ...
Do. do Superior	„ 19 0	„ ...
		Per Doz.
Swiss condensed milk, in bottles		Rs. 4 0
Do. do do tins		„ ...

PRESERVED MEATS SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs. a.
Danish Butter, finest	per ½ lb. tin	0 10½
Danish Butter	per 1 lb. tin	1 3
Hams, Danish finest smoked	per lb.	0 11
Swiss Cheese in tins	from 20—50 lb. tin	0 11

From L. BRADLER and HARTWIG GATHA.	Per tin	small tin
Truffel Leberwurst (Truffled Liver Sausages)	Rs. ..	Rs.
Mettwurst (cooked meat sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Cervelatwurst (Brain Sausages)	„ 1 6	„ ...
Asparagus	„ 2 8	„ ...
Red Pickled Cabbage Sauerkraut	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Celiery	„ 0 14	„ ...
White Cabbage in Butter	„ 0 15	„ 0 10
White Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ 1 4	„ 0 12
Red do. do.	„ 1 2	„ 0 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 8	Rs 1 8
Celliery	„ ..	„ 0 12
French Bean	„ ..	„ 0 9
Young Cut Beans	„ ..	„ 0 9
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 8
Young Green Peas	„ ..	„ 1 0
Red Pickled Cabbage in Wine	„ ..	„ 1 0
Small Sausages	„ ..	„ 1 6

TERMS.

Net cash, no discount

No order for less than a case of wines (provisions excepted) &c., will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart-row.

Bombay, 22nd June, 1885.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the pleasing results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients, testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in hot climates) suffer from langour and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance of returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it assuredly furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and, in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children who cannot take cod-liver oil, the Guttæ Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable; giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c.

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder, and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health, and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 1s, 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d, 11s., and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD.

DR. DE ROOS'

PILULÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS

which speedily, and almost magically, remove pain and disease of whatever nature, restore cheerfulness to the spirits, vigour to the body, and strengthen all the organs on which health and life depend: they do not contain a particle of mercury, but are purely vegetable; and for all affections of the liver, flatulency, bile, sick headache, dizziness, loss of appetite, lowness of spirits, the sensations of fulness at the pit of the stomach, pains between the shoulders, and the distress arising from indigestion and general debility they will be found of unexampled efficacy. They act mildly on the bowels without pain or griping, impart strength to the stomach, promote a healthy action of the liver, clear the skin, remove sallowness and pimples, purify the blood, brace the nerves, and marvellously invigorate the whole system. Price 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., and 33s. per box.

Every package of Dr. De Roos' preparations bears the British Government Stamp with the words—"WALTER DE ROOS, London," in White Letters on a Red Ground, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners, without which none can possibly be genuine. DR. DE ROOS' world-famed Medicines may be obtained of Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona; B. S. MADON & Co., Bombay; B. PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay & Poona; H. A. GEYER & Co., Bombay; BARRIE & Co., Madras; WEST & Co., Madras; WEST, Brigade Road, Bangalore; LYELL, Allahabad; B. G. MATHOOR, Medical Agency, Pepulmundee, Agra; DOOLY SING and LALL SING, Delhi and Ajmere; BATHGATE & Co., Calcutta; SMITH, STANISTREET & Co., Calcutta; PEAKE ALLEN and Co., Lucknow; BALL, HOBSON & Co., Umballa; MAITLAND & Co., and HUDSON & Co., Colombo; and all the principal Merchants in India.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The public are respectfully informed that DR. DE ROOS' Pills are not sold in *loose* quantities, but only in packages, at the aforementioned prices. Intending purchasers are specially cautioned not to be deluded into buying *so-called* "Guttæ Vitæ" or "Renal Pills," but in every case specially to ask for (and accept no other but) DR. DE ROOS' "Guttæ Vitæ" or DR. DE ROOS' "Renal Pills."

IMPORTANT TO YOUNG MEN.—Debilitated and nervous sufferers should read the "Medical Adviser," by DR. DE ROOS, on secret abuses, nervous debility, depression of spirit and confirmed melancholy, too frequently traceable to certain pernicious habits acquired in early life. Price one Rupee of any of the Agents or DR. DE ROOS Medicines.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

ASK for Wells' "Rough on Corns." Quick relief complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay Sole Agents.

STONE'S LGA LIGHT GRAVITY ALE

Specially brewed to meet the present demand for light Ale

STONE'S BASS' INDIA PALE ALE

(AS HITHERTO SHIPPED)
May be obtained of all the principal dealers in India.
STONE & SON,
9, ST. MILDRED'S COURT, LONDON, E.C.

UMBRELLAS!
FOX'S PARAGON FRAMES, NATURAL STICKS.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED a large assortment of the above BEST LONDON MAKE. Alpaca's Laventine Silk's, Best Brown and Dark Green Twilled SPITALFIELDS SILK'S

GENTLEMEN'S UMBRELLAS.

Best Black Alpaca	6	8
Extra Fine Black Alpaca	7	8
Brown Laventine Silk very durable.	10	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	12	8
Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	14	8
The Antomation without any Ketches, Brown and Dark Green Twilled Silk	14	8
Brown and Dark Green Silk, Best Spitalfields	18	8

LADIES' UMBRELLAS.

Brown Laventine Silk	9	8
Brown Twilled Silk	11	8
Brest Brown Twilled Spitalfield Silk	12	8
Cotton Umbrellas lined various colours	4	8

WALKING STICKS. A LARGE CHOICE SILVER MOUNTED FOR PRESENTATION, &c.

THORPE AND CO.,
TAILORS AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS.

☞ NOTE THE CHANGE OF ADDRESS:
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

TOWER CLOCK FACTORY,

NO. 24 CHURCH-GATE-STREET,
BOMBAY.

THE ABOVE FACTORY has been established with a view principally to manufacturing locally EVERY CLASS of TOWER, TURRET, MILL AND OTHER DESCRIPTIONS or PUBLIC CLOCKS or TIME-PIECES, WITH DIALS from 2 to 40 FEET or MORE in DIAMETER.

Having secured the [illegible]ces of an eminent Engineer and Mechanical Draftsman, who for many years held the position of Foreman in one OF THE LARGEST CLOCK FACTORIES IN EUROPE and being provided with all the necessary appliances, such as Lathes for Wheelcutting, Planing, Turning, Rivetting, Stretching and every kind of tool for the Manufacture of Clocks we are now in a position to undertake and turn out the above class of Machinery of WHATEVER DESCRIPTION at the SHORTEST POSSIBLE NOTICE and at MUCH LOWER COST THAN THAT IMPORTED from EUROPE, saying nothing of the cost of Freight, Insurance, Risk of Breakage and LAST BUT NOT LEAST, THE HEAVY LOSS IN STERLING EXCHANGE.

We have made it our standard rule to turn out nothing short of the best workmanship and employ none but the best Material necessary, as will be amply proved by the clocks that have already been manufactured and fixed in place by us.

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MARCKS AND COMPANY, LD.,
OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

CHRISTY MINSTRELS.

BANJOS WITH MACHINE HEADS.	Rs. a.
Seven-stringed Banjo, with machine head electro-plated hoop and fittings, in case fretted)	75 0
Ditto ditto with polished oak hoop, and electro-plated rim and fittings, in case (fretted)	65 0
Ditto ditto with inland wooden hoop, and handle, with brass fittings, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with plated hoop and brass fittings, (fretted)	60 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, plain handle, in case (fretted)	55 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop and fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
Six-stringed Banjo, with machine head, walnut hoop and brass fittings, in case (fretted)	45 0
BANJOS WITH PEG HEADS.	
Six-stringed Banjo, will peg head, American pattern (Dobson's Patent), covered in at the back, in case (fretted)	75 0
Seven-stringed Banjo (ordinary shape), with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, in case (fretted)	50 0
Seven-stringed Banjo with rosewood hoop, and electro-plated fittings, (fretted). Fitted with Wallis' patent screw pegs that will not slip, (in case)	75 0
CHEAP BANJOS, OF GOOD QUALITY, WITHOUT CASES.	
Seven-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	20 0
Seven-stringed Banjo, wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Six-stringed Banjo, peg head, brass hoop	18 0
Ditto ditto wood hoop, American pattern	15 0
Ditto ditto oak hoop	12 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0
Five-stringed Banjo, with peg head, brass hoop	15 0
Ditto ditto inlaid	12 0
PICCOLO BANJOS.	
Seven-stringed Banjo, plated hoop, machine head in case, complete	40 0
Ditto ditto with machine head and circular copper dome-shaped hoop, and brass fittings (Japanese model)	25 0
Six-stringed Piccolo Banjo, with peg head, rosewood hoop and handle, inlaid	12 0
Ditto ditto with brass hoop	10 0
Ditto ditto (parchment nailed on)	5 0
PICCOLOS.	
Cocoa-wood, with six German-silver keys and slide-head, in D or G, in mahogany box	25 0
Ebony ditto in D (without case)	10 0
FLAGEOLETS.	
Cocoa-wood, in D, with flute-head, six German-silver keys and German-silver tips, in mahogany box	25 0
Ditto ditto 2nd quality	20 0
Ditto without cases Rs 15 and	12 0
NIGGER WIGS.	
each, Rs. 4 5, 6, and	7 0

NIGGER BONES.	Rs. a.
Per set	2 4
Do. Ebony	2 8
A substitute for Bones, the Distinet	
TAMBOURINES WITH SCREWED PARCHMENT HEADS,	
4 inches in diameter	12 0
ditto	9 4
ditto	6 0
ditto with tacked head	3 0
ditto electro-plated metal hoop	12 0
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Bones per set	2 8
TRIANGLES AND STRIKERS.	
Rs. 4, 6, 8. and	12 0
GERMAN BELL ACCORDIONS.	
At Rs. 15, 20, and	24 0
VIOLINS.	
Straduarius, Guernarius, Amati, &c., Rs. 25, 50, 65, 75, 100, 120, and	150 0
Each Violin is supplied with a Bow and extra set of Strings, and a box of Rosin, in Plush-lined Blackwood Case, complete.	
BRASS WHISTLES.	
A large assortment, each Rs. 0-8, 0-12, 1-0, 1-4, and	1 8
NICKEL-PLATED WHISTLES.	
Each Rs. 2-4, 2-8, 3, 3-8 and	4 0
ENGLISH CONCERTINAS.	
No. 1 Mahogany Instrument	50 0
No. 2 ditto ditto	65 0
No. 3 Best finished rosewood Instrument, the keys bushed	95 0
No. 4 Best finished rosewood Instrument, keys bushed, metal studs	120 0
No. 5 Walnut Instrument with steel vibrators, brass corners, in walnut case	225 0
ANGLO-GERMAN CONCERTINAS.	
Mahogany Concertina, 20 keys	25 0
Rosewood Concertina, 20 keys, extra finish	35 0
Mahogany Concertina, 28 keys, Rs. 40 and	45 0
Mahogany Concertina, 30 keys	45 0
FLUTES.	
Concert Flute, in D, of Cocoa-wood with 8 German-silver keys and German-silver Tip, in lined Mahogany Lock Cases, by Boosey & Co.	100 0
English-made D Flutes in Mahogany cases, 50, 60, and	75 0
per Flutes, without case, each Rs. 5, 10, 15, and	25 0
FRENCH ACCORDIONS.	
A new stock just received, each at Rs. 20, 25, 28, 30, and	35 0

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES ARE READY, POST FREE.
CATALOGUES OF MUSIC FREE.

S. ROSE & CO., BOMBAY.

NOVELTIES IN ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

BUTTER COOLERS.
Cut glass and electro-plated mounts, Rs. 15 to 50.

ICE PAILS.
In cut and engraved glass, with elecro-pld mounts, all electro-Plated, oakwood and electro-plate Rs. 14 to 45.

MUGS & TANKARDS.
In electro-plate, plain or engraved, 1 quart, 1½ pint, 1 pint and ½ pint, Rs. 14 to 40.

LIQUOR FRAMES.
With 2 or 3 bottles, beautiful cut or engraved glass, on electro-plated nickle and oakwood frames, Rs. 52 to 210.

SALT CELLARS.
In electro-plate, plain and engraved or electro-plate and oak, sets of 4 or 6, Rs. 28 to 50 per set, in case.

BISCUIT BOXES.
In electro-plate, cut glass with electro-plate mounts.
Daulton and other ware Rs. 17 to 75.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.
With call bell, mustard, pepper, salt, toast rack, 4 egg cups and butter, Rs. 108.
Ditto, with 2 egg cups Rs. 68.
Ditto, with 4 egg cups, without bells, Rs. 80, 96, and 72.

BREAKFAST CRUET FRAMES.
Small, a great variety of very pretty designs, Rs. 19 to 60.

CRUET FRAMES.
Large for the dinner table, 6 bottles Rs. 50 to 112.

PICKLE FRAMES.
With 2 and 3 cut glass bottles, Rs. 45 to 75.

TEA KETTLES.
Electro-plated, plain or chased, on stand, with spirit lamp, Rs. 57 to 117.

SALVERS.
In electro-plate round or oval, with or without handles, Rs. 18 to 135.

EPERGNES.
And centre pieces of the latest and most elegant designs, Rs. 50 to 600.

CLARET JUGS.
Beautiful cut and engraved glass with electro-plated mounts, Rs. 30 to 110.

EGG BOILERS.
With stands and lamps to boil eggs by steam at the breakfast table, an elegant article, easily managed, Rs. 24 to 60.
Ditto, Rs. 60 to 65.

EGG FRAMES.
With 2 and 4 cups, gilt inside, complete, Rs. 24 to 60.

INKSTANDS.
In great variety, all the new designs, Rs. 16 to 100.

NAPKIN RINGS.
Electro-plated, plain, and engraved, in sets of 2 and 6, Rs. 12 to 28.

GOBLETS.
Plain, engraved or embossed, or oakwood, with electro-plate, Rs. 16 to 54.

PRIZE CUPS.
With 2 handles and cover for 2 quarts. Handsomely engaved, Rs. 106 cash.

HAMILTON & CO.,
JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS IN ORDINARY
TO
H. E. LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.
Next door to National Bank.
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

July 4, 1885.

NOTICES.

FOR SAL[illegible]ANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and [illegible]BAGF. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Age[illegible] to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta.
Apollo Street, B[illegible]bay.

SWI[illegible]T & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCO[illegible]NTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLL[illegible]TION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HAMAM S[illegible]REET, FORT, BOMBAY.

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HAVING ente[illegible] into direct communication with the LEA[illegible]G CONTINENTAL EXPORTERS of WINES and [illegible]PIRITS, we are now able to offer our Importations [illegible] the same at MODERATE PRICES, and which w[illegible] GUARANTEE as SOUND and GENUINE.

Special terms to Reg[illegible]ental Messes, Clubs, and the Trade.

See detailed Wine Ad[illegible]rtisement and for Price List please apply to

BARTON [illegible] CO., Limited,
WINE, PROVISION AN[illegible] GENERAL MERCHANTS.
Church-gate[illegible] Bombay.

KEATING'S I[illegible]SECTPOWDRE.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are destroyed by Keating's Insect Powder which is quite harmless to domestic Animals. In exterminating Beetles the success of this Powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "Keating's Powder," as imitations are noxious, and fail in giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists in small bottles.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet best attention. Horse broken to single and double harness, single Rs. 15, double Rs. 30.) The Horses in the yard under the management of a thoroughly [illegible] Shoeing Forge in Farrier and every class of [illegible]

JUST RECEIVED, a large consignment of following monsoon articles:—Water-proof suits (Black and White) generally used by the Railway Companies at Rs. 10 a suit. Water-proof sheet with warm lining for carriages and horses at Rs. 8 and 10. Coachman's broadcloth rain coat with turban cover at Rs. 6. Tweed coat and trouser at Rs. 12-14-16-25. Tweed over-coat at Rs. 15 and 20. Foot Ball Gunzi, socks and caps (any colour and size) Rs. 6 a set. Seal skin hats with flap from Rs. 6 to 10. Tweed hat at Rs. 2 and 2½. White Linen Table cloth 6 in. broad Rs. 1 a yard. Ivory handle silk Umbrella Rs. 10. White water-proof cloth 60 in. broad Rs. 4 a yard. Railway Rug Rs. 12. These articles are sold on agent's account at risk.

ESSUBJEE ADUMJEE,
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ENGLISH-BUILT CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

A NICE SHAPED fashionable LANDAULETTE, a cee spring canoe shape PHAETON, Derby VICTORIA, canoe shape PHAETON, Stanhope PHAETON, and many other VICTORIAS for sale.

MANOCKJEE COWAS[illegible]
50, Kal[illegible]

SUTTON'S SEEDS.
FOR 1885 JUST RECEIVED.

AS AGENTS to Messrs Sutton & Sons of Reading we have just received their this season's Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes, which are sold as under.

Vegetable Seeds at Rs. 3-12, 7-8, & 15 each.
Flower „ „ at Rs. 3-12, 5-8, & 7-8 „

CARTER'S SEEDS.

As special agents to Messrs. Carter & Co., of London, we have just received their fresh Seeds in hermetically sealed boxes which are sold, as under.

Vegetable Seeds at Rs. 3-0, 6-8, & 12-8.
Flower „ „ at „ 5-0, 7-8, & 10-0.

CONTINENTAL SEEDS.

These having been first tried in our trial grounds are packed and offered with great confidence. They can be had in any quantity from 4 annas and upwards.

BULBS.

Dahlias finest double	Rs. 0 11	each.
„ „ single brilliant colors	„ 0 11	„
American double Tuberoses	„ 0 3	„

Our descriptive Catalogue of Garden Tools, Lawn Mowers, Garden Pumps, and other Garden sundries can be had post free.

PALEKAR & Co.,
Esplanade Cross-road.
Opposite to St. Xavier's College, Bombay.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STING and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA. Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world
Beware of imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA
No. 9, Peer Market near Jumma Musjid

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GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1885.

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BY POST Rs. 5-4

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND
PER S. S. "TITANIA."
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
REAL MANILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS,
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size,
The finest production of the Manillas and Choicest Importation of the Season,
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA, PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 60 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 6-8.

No. 3 CIGARS,
"Cavites."
Rs. 40 per 1,000
Per Box of 200, Rs. 9.

JAVA CIGARS.
SPECIALLY RECOMMENDED.
MILD, MELLOW AND FREE.

		Per 1,000	Per box of 100
FLOR DE JAVA,	"COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do.	"TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do.	"ROYALS"	„ 40	„ 4 8
Do.	"ATALANTA"	„ 45	„ 5 0

Samples forwarded on Application.

J. NEUBERG,
MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

"ROUGH ON RATS."

CLEARS out Rats, Mice, Roaches, Flies, Ants, Beetles, Insects, Skunks, Chipmunks, Gophers.—Druggists.
Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

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"LION" FIRE INSURANCE CO., Ld.
CAPITAL £1,300,000.

WE have been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company, and are prepared to take FIRE RISKS on every description of insurable property in Bombay and the Mofussil on the most liberal terms.

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COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY
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FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

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WALLACE & Co., Agents,
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HEAD OFFICE: HONGKONG.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	$ 2,000,000
RESERVED FUND	$ 547,500

THE Undersigned having been APPOINTED AGENTS of the above Company at Bombay, are hereby prepared to ACCEPT RISKS AGAINST FIRE in Bombay on all First-Class Buildings, Machinery, Godowns, Merchandize and all other sorts of First-Class Risks and issue Policies on most favourable terms. For rates and all other information apply to

E. D. SASSOON & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, July 2, 1885.

THE INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, Limited,

IS the FIRST PUBLIC COMPANY established in India, to provide Security against Losses arising through dishonesty of persons holding situations of trust, and to obviate the inconvenience and defects of Suretyship by Prito Bondsmen.

The Security of Association is now generally adopted for European and Native Officer under Government and Public Companies.

Friends and Relations are relieved of the fear of those pecuniary-losses to which persons are exposed who become responsible for the acts of others.

Moderate rates according to the nature of the Employment on the amount of security required.

Premiums periodically reduced.

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JOHN FLEMING & Co., BOMBAY,
(London House—Fleming, Wilson & Co.),

HAVE in stock, at present or on the way out,
6 & 8 H.-P. HORIZONTAL FIXED ENGINES,
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PORTABLE RAILWAY, 16lbs. STEEL RAILS, with SLEEPERS, &c., complete.
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CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne; that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13, 1864.

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